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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,510—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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24th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA.....	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA..	7553	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA	10500
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12th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7913
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA.....	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10513
16th "	CALEDONIA ...	7553	.....	.....
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FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
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MAY 1st 1905.

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	City of Vienna ...	467	Morrison	26th "	7th Jun.	20th "	25th "
B B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd "	8th July	11th Jul.
	Aston Hall.	3627	M'Fee	24th "	7th July	21st "	28th "

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO. C. W. 1492.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act III of 1903, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction the following license under the aforesaid Act being granted to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, for the supply of energy to the public for all purposes except electric traction :—

BOMBAY ELECTRIC LICENSE.

1905.

License for the supply of energy to the public for all purposes but not including the supply of energy for electric traction granted by the Government of Bombay, under the Indian Electricity Act (Act III of 1903 in respect of the City, Town and Island of Bombay to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited being a Company registered under the English Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability and having their Registered Office at Nos. 103-112, Belvedere Road, Lambeth in the County of London, and a local office and accredited Agents at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Short title. 1. This license may be cited as "The Bombay Electric License, 1905."

Interpretation. 2. This license is to be read and construed as subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, herein referred to as "the Act," and the several words terms and expressions to which by that Act meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings, provided that in this license—

The expression "the licensees" shall mean and include the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, and their permitted assigns.

The expressions "first annexure," "second annexure," "third annexure,"and "fourth annexure" shall mean the first, second, third and fourth annexures to this license, respectively.

The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply deposited by the licensees with the Local Government in pursuance of the terms of this license.

The expression "the Corporation" shall mean the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the time being.

Commencement of license. 3. This license shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the notification confirming this license is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," which date is referred to in this license as "the commencement of this license."

Area of supply. 4. The area of supply shall be the whole of the area described in the first annexure which said area is more particularly delineated upon the deposited map and thereon coloured red but excluding therefrom every cantonment, fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard and camp, and building or place in the occupation of Government for Naval or Military purposes situate within or partly within such area.

Provision in respect of streets on Port Trust land. 5. When the soil of any street in the area of supply is vested in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay but such Trustees are not the authority responsible for the repair of such street as referred to in section 13 of the Act, the licensees shall nevertheless serve upon the said Trustees as well as upon the proper repairing authority the notices required by the said section 13 previous to the execution of any works involving the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across such street and the provisions of the said section 13 shall apply as if the said Trustees were also the authority responsible for the repair of such street.

Purposes of supply. 6. The licensees are empowered by this license to supply energy to the public for all purposes but not to supply energy for electric traction.

Compulsory area. 7. The licensees shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of this license lay down, suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such streets or parts of streets as are mentioned in the second annexure, being the streets or parts of streets in which the Local Government hereby prescribes under section 4 (i) (d) of the Act and Clause VI. of the Schedule thereto that the supply of energy shall be compulsory. If the licensees commit any breach of this clause the license shall be liable to revocation.

Works and system of supply. 8. The systems which may be adopted for the supply of electrical energy under this license are the following:

I (a) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 230 volts between the adjacent conductors of a three-wire system the intermediate conductor being connected to earth at the generating station but insulated at all other parts.

(b) A continuous current direct supply at about 500 volts for power purposes where the approval of the Local Government is given.

II. (a) A low pressure alternating current three phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 240 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second.

(b) A high pressure alternating current three phase supply at about 500 volts and at frequency of 50 complete periods per second for power purposes where the approval of the Local Government is given.

III. An extra high pressure alternating current three phase supply at about 5,000 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second, the neutral point of the generators with the approval of the Local Government being connected to earth :

Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to issue regulations dealing with the above systems or with the approval of the licensees to authorize other systems to be adopted for the purpose of this license.

The mains and distributing mains and service lines shall either be underground or aerial lines provided always that nothing in this license shall be deemed to empower the licensees to place aerial lines along or across any street without the previous approval of the Corporation.

Power to break up private streets railways and tramways. 9. In pursuance of the provisions of section 12, sub-section (4), of the Act, the licensees are hereby specially authorised to break up the streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority, which are mentioned in the third annexure to this license, and also the railways and tramways which are mentioned in the said annexure, so far only as concerns level crossings and parts of the railways or tramways running along the highway on the level.

Maximum charges. 10. The prices charged by the licensees for energy supplied by them to any consumer shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the fourth annexure, or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method ; but subject to such maximum and to the provisions of the Act the prices to be charged will be regulated by agreement between the Corporation and the licensees.

Purchase of undertaking. 11. The option of purchasing the undertaking accorded to the Corporation and the Local Government by section 7 (1) and (2) of the Act shall be exercisable at the end of the period of 42 years computed from the commencement of this license and at the end of every subsequent period of 10 years during the subsistence of this licence :

Provided nevertheless that in the event of the Corporation acquiring or having (under any deed or other document hereafter executed within 3 years from the commencement of this license or within such further time as the Local Government on the application of the Corporation may agree to) the right to purchase the undertaking of the Bombay Tramways at any periods not coinciding with the periods hereinbefore referred to the periods of purchase fixed by such deed or other document shall be substituted for the periods of purchase fixed by this clause and this clause shall be read as though such first named periods had been originally inserted herein.

Provided further that the option of purchase reserved by this license shall not be exercised before the expiration of 42 years from the commencement of this license unless the Corporation shall simultaneously exercise their option to purchase the undertaking of the Bombay Tramways.

Transfer. 12. (a) At any time after the commencement of this license the licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Local Government transfer the whole of their undertaking for which this license is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensees) to a Company to be formed and registered in Bombay in accordance with the law in force in British India having authority to take over the said undertaking and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the licensees under this license, the Act and the Rules made under the Act provided that such Company shall have been previously approved by the Corporation as fulfilling the conditions already agreed between the Corporation and the licensees and on such transfer the rights, powers, authorities obligations and liabilities of the licensees shall be transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company to be formed as aforesaid, and such Company shall be substituted for the licensees as party hereto.

(b) Before giving their consent under this clause the Local Government shall be entitled to be satisfied that the Company to which the transfer is made, have the powers requisite for carrying this license into effect and such Company shall show to the satisfaction of the Local Government that it is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon the licensees throughout the area of supply.

13. Subject to the provisions of the Act this license shall be deemed to have been granted as between the Corporation and the licensees in pursuance of the agreement of the 11th day of March, 1901, made between the Corporation of the 1st part William Leathem Harvey of the 2nd part, and William Gentry Bingham of the 3rd part.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

Area of Supply.

The City, Town and Island of Bombay as constituted at the commencement of this license, excluding therefrom every cantonment, fortress, arsenal factory, dockyard and camp, and every building or place in the occupation of Government for Naval or Military purposes.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

List of streets and parts of streets through which the licensees are to lay down or erect suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply within a period of 2 years after the commencement of this license.

Hornby Road, from Crawford Market to Flora Fountain ; Esplanade Road from Flora Fountain to the King's Statue ; Apollo Bunder Road ; Mereweather Road, from Lansdowne Road to Cotton Green Road ; Rampart Row West ; Lansdowne Road, from Colaba Causeway to Mereweather Road ; Colaba Causeway from Wodehouse Road to Cotton Green Road ; Wodehouse Road from Colaba Causeway to New Cooperage Road ; The New Cooperage Road ; Mayo Road, from the Wellington Fountain to New Cooperage Road ; Apollo Street ; Custom House Road, from Apollo Street to Bank Street ; Bank Street ; Elphinstone Circle ; Mint Road, from Elphinstone Circle to Frere Road ; Church Gate Street, from Elphinstone Circle to Marine Lines ; Medows Street, from Esplanade Road to Hummum Street, Hummum Street, Carnac Road (Esplanade Cross Road) from Crawford Market to Money School, Esplanade Road, from Money School to Hospital Lane, Marine Lines, from Church Gate Street to Hospital Lane, Hospital Lane, Gowalia Tank Road, from Nepean Sea Road to Girgaum Road, Nepean Sea Road, from Gowalia Tank Road to Wilderness Road ; Wilderness Road, from Nepean Sea Road to Ridge Road ; Mount Pleasant Road ; Ridge Road, from Walkeshwar Road to the Post Office, Walkeshwar Road, from Ridge Road to Government House Gate Pedder Road, from Gowalia Tank Road for a distance of 2,000 feet, Girgaum Road, from Gowalia Tank Road to Girgaum Back Road, Gamdevi Road from Gowalia Tank Road to Dammer Lane, Girgaum Back Road, from Kennedy Bridge to Charni Road.

THIRD ANNEXURE.

List of streets and roads not repairable by the Local Government or by a Local Authority and of railway and tramway which may be opened, or broken up by the licensees in pursuance of the special powers granted by this license :—

(a) Streets repairable by private persons : Apollo Street Cross Lane ; Bakehouse Cross Lane ; Great Western Hotel Lane ; Bank Street Cross Lane ; British Hotel Lane ; Marott Street Cross Lane ; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lanes ; Pidha Street Cross Lane ; a road from Wodehouse Road to the Sea south of the Parsee Sanitarium ; Bhaji Pala Cross Lane ; Bibjan Street ; Chinchbunder Cross Lane ; Chamberwada Cross Lane ; Chakla Cross Lane ; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Coolwada Lanes ; 3rd and 4th Coomberwada Cross Lanes ; Esplanade Cross Lane ; Jail Road (North) Cross Street ; Nishanpada Cross Lane ; Nowroji Hill North Side Road ; 1st and 2nd Nowroji Hill Roads (running North and South) 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Nowroji Hill Roads (running East and West) ; 1st Nowroji Hill Street ; Old Nagpada Street ; 1st and 2nd Oomerkharry Roads ; 1st and 2nd Pydoni Cross Lanes ; Peru Lane ; Agiary Street ; Bhai Jeevanji Lane ; Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane ; Assembly Lane ; Bhandarwada Cross Lane ; Bangunga Cross Lane ; Bannam Hall Lane ; Bawankhana Lane ; 1st and 2nd Bhatwadi Lanes ; Lane near junction of Dammer Lane and French Road ; Brereton Lane ; 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th Cross Lanes between Falkland Road and Khotachi Wadi Road ; 5th 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Cross Lanes between Falkland Road and Grant Road ; Forjett Street Cross Lane ; Khamballa Hotel Lane ; Khatarally Lane ; Mugbhat Cross Lane ; Paper Mill Lane ; Walkeshwar Road Cross Lane ; Mahalaxmi Temple Lane ; Dammer Lane Cross Lane ; Kandewadi Cross Lane ; Pimpalwadi Cross Lane ; Chinchpokli Cross Lane ; DeLisle Road Cross Lane ; Gellabhoy Street ; Gunpowder Lane ; Guzri Bazar Lane ; Lane from Jetha Street to Sunderdass Mill ; Love Lane Cross Lane ; Madanpura Lane, Mahomedan Street, Matharpacadi Lane, Mountpacadi Lane ; Mount Road Cross Lane ; Nesbit Road Cross Lane ; Peerkhan Lane Road ; between Mahomedan Street and Ripon Street ; Temkar Street Cross Lane ; Lane from Soparibagh Road to Government Gate ; Sunder Lane ; Lane from Parel Chawl Road to Parel Tank ; Lane from Parel Tank Road to Sion Road ; Lane from Parel Village to Government House Compound Wall ; Lane from Parel Road to Parel Village ; Lane from Bhatwada Road to Sewri Road ; Lane from Bhatwada Road to Private Passage ; Lane from Nalgam Road to Sawri Cross Road ; Lane from Nalgam Road to Nalgam Cross Road ; Lane from Matunga Road to Matunga Field ; Lane from Matunga Road to Salt Pans ; Lane from Matunga Road to Private Passage ; Lane from Sion Road to G. I. P. Railway ; Lane from Parel Chawel to the Gas Company's Factory ; Lane from Arthur Road to Kalachauki Road ; Bala Mia's Gully ; Bazaar Gully ; Jambli Tank Street ; Portuguese Street ; Bhantas Gully ; Hasait Tank Gully ; Khot Gully ; Chan Gully ; Naska Tank Gully ; Jambu Tank Gully ; Gopi Tank Gully ; Maji Gully ; Bhandari Gully ; Scottish Orphanage Gully ; Mahim Bazar Lane ; Malar Gully ; Kair Gully ; College Gully ; Khad Gully ; Parbadevi Gully ; Bhandarkhady Gully ; Mahim Durga Street ; Lohar Chawl Street ; Lohar Chawl Gully ; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Gullies ; from Mahim Bazar Road to the Sea-shore ; Dhondiwada Gully ; Nartalla Gully ; Parbadevi Gully ; Dhun Mill Street ; Khed Tank Gully ; Dhun Mill Gully ; Lane from Elphinstone Road to Dhun Mill Gully ; Bhogat Gully ; Woollen Mill Gully ; 2nd Jambu Gully ; 2nd Gopi Tank Gully ; Chambar Gully ; Mogul Gully ; Chuner Gully ; Mori Gully ; 2nd Khed Gully ; Dharavi Gully ; Dharavi Cross Gully ; Bhandarwady Gully ; College Cross Gully ; Gaiwadi Gully ; Dyeing Mill Gully ; Palkhi Gully ; Lane from the Dyeing Mill to Purbadevi Road ; Sonapur Gully ; Par Gully ; Chowni Gully ; Chowni Cross Gully ; Tad Gully ; Lane from Chowni Gully to Purbadevi Road ; Lane from Purbadevi Road to DeLisle Road.

Part of Mayo Road ; New Cooperage Road ; Two New Cross Roads between Wodehouse Road and Colaba Causeway ; Road between Murzban Road and Napier Road ; Road between Napier Road and Ravelin Street ; Two Cross Roads between Hornby Road and Murzban Road ; Road between Ravelin Street and Waudby Road ; Road from Hornby Road to the North End of Murzban Road ; 2nd, 3rd and 4th New Cross Roads in 1st Nagpada ; Part of Glidar Street ; Souter Street ; 1st 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th New Cross Roads in West Agripada.

(b) Railways and Tramways.

(1) Level-crossings on the Main Line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Arthur Road, Clerk Road, Curry Road, Elphinstone Road, Dadar Road and Matunga Road.

(2) Level-crossings on the Main Line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Mori Road, Matunga Road, Dadar, Road, Elphinstone Road, DeLisle Road, Haines Road, Clerk Road (Mahalaxmi), Arthur Road, Queen's Road (Chaupaty) and Church Gate Station.

(3) Level-crossings on Goods Sidings at Warl Bunder belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and in Lower Colaba Road belonging to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and in Lower-Colaba Road, Colaba Cross Road and Frere Road (Warl Bunder, Masjid Bunder and Carnac Bunder) belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

(4) So much of the Tramways of the Bombay Tramway Company as is laid along any street.

FOURTH ANNEXURE.

MAXIMUM PRICES.

In this annexure the expression "unit" shall mean the energy contained in a current of 1,000 amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during one hour.

Section 1.

When the licensees charge any consumer by the actual amount of energy supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him at the following rates per quarter :—

For any amount up to 40 units for all purposes rupees twenty, and for each unit over 40 units, eight annas per unit

Section 2.

When the licensees charge any consumer by the electrical quantity contained in the supply given to him they shall be entitled to charge him according to the rates set forth in section 1 of this annexure—the amount of energy supplied to him being taken to be the product of that electrical quantity and the declared pressure at the consumer's terminals ; that is to say, such a constant pressure at these terminals as may be declared by the licensees under the regulations of the Local Government or of the Governor-General-in-Council.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

W. L. CAMERON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITE ON HORNBY ROAD.

TO BE LET on lease for 99 years all that piece of land known as the Dispensary Plot, area about 1622 square yards ; situated on the Hornby Road between the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary and the Salvation Army Head Quarters and having a frontage of about 199 feet on the Hornby Road.

Apply to

THE TRUST ENGINEER,
City Improvement Trust Office,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHAGWANDAS JAMNADAS, has contracted TO SELL to our client the following property :—All persons having any claim to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, lien, mortgage, lease, sale, gift, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land admeasuring 120 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Old No. 5 and New No. 5237, Street No. 20-22, which premises are situated in the Western side of the First Bholwadia outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towar is the East by Bholwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the house of Maneckchand Gaandhy and on or towards the South by the House of Nathoo Virpal.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1905.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA, & CO.
Purchaser's attorneys.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1905 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1905, at 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1905.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

P. W. D.
INDORE STATE.
GENERAL WORKSHOP DIVISION.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of :—

Small stores
Painter's stores
Timber of sorts
Metal of sorts
Miscellaneous stores

for the Indore State Work Shop to the value of Rs. 10,000.

Detailed list of articles required can be obtained from the Superintendent of the State Work Shop at Indore by whom Tenders will be received up to the 1st July 1905, and will be opened on the same date at 4 P. M.

All Tenders must be accompanied by Rs 500 in cash or currency notes as earnest money which will be refunded in the event of the Tender not being accepted. In case of accepted Tender the money will be refunded on completion of contract. If the Tenderer fails to supply the best materials and at the time noted in purchase order his Tender will be cancelled at a week's notice and any excess in rate paid for such materials to others will be deducted from his bill or earnest money.

A fine of Rs 2 will be levied for every day's delay in supply of stores for one week giving notice for cancelling the Tender.

The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of the tender.

L. F. NICOL,
Superintendent, General Workshop,

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,

(Next P. & O. OFFICE),

FORT, BOMBAY,

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran Grain Barley New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MAROKS & Co., LL. Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

WANTED PUPILS by a long experienced Hindoostani Munshi. (Europeans preferred). Excellent Testimonials. Terms moderate. S. J. SUFI, Khetwadi 9th Lane, Bombay.

WANTED a HOUSE-KEEPER, who can well control servants. Must be good at needle work and make herself generally useful. One with knowledge of nursing preferred. Apply Box No. 34927., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, For the Bucket Dredger "Manar" at Tuticorin, 235 Tons, 700 Horse Power, a duly qualified ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem inclusive. Apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each Servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers to ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, C.I.E., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Managon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazgaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Pallipi and Co., Ltd., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—Old MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Edinburgh Review &c., &c. Apply O. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Rules and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake an Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Eastern Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage ; Eastern Subscription Rs. 10 per year including postage.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.

OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.

Price list on application.

Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,

21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman consisting of teak sitting dining table in 6 pieces, arm chairs, marble-topped washhand tables with crockery, spring iron cots, easy chairs, cushioned sofas, Singer's hand-sewing machine.

1 mahogany upright piano by Schiedmayer.

The property of a lady, consisting of gold jewellery such as pendant, scarf pin and ring, rings set with gems, Maltese cross curb chain brooch, football medal gold mounted hair chains, ear studs set with gems, topaz necklace, silver and ivory fish spoon and fork, silver and mother-of-pearl fruit knives and forks, &c.

By order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Mr T Mutuswami Pillay of Madras—

143 yds 44 ex. best cleaner cloth, 3 casks Hytra size, 4 Bundles Eagle Rock Packing 1 Bundle frictionless Packing and 6 gross and 1 Doz. Springs.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles, such as Monarch, Star and other makers.

1 rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 double seated brougham.

1 Bay Arab horse 6 years old going in harness.

And any other carriages an l horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DRESS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, SHOP FURNITURE ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 16th Inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House (ground floor), next to Mr. Bicajee Jeweller, Apollo Bunder, the stock-in-trade of Messrs Abbot and Co., Milliners, consisting of dress and millinery goods, consisting of Silk, Velvet, corsets, furs, straw hats, Haberdashery, ribbons, crape, shop furniture, show case, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW AND OTHER BOOKS,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst at 3 p.m.

The valuable library consisting of law and other books belonging to the estate of the late L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the library will be on view 4 days before sale,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 26th Inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs Annie Caroline De Souza, consisting of Gold locket earrings, signet rings, diamond, ruby and pearl rings, brooches, bangles, diamond ear studs, Gold and Silver watches, silver bracelets, and bangles, string of pearls teakwood clothes press and chest of drawers, wearing apparel, Mandoline in case, Butterfly case jute.

The effects of the late Mrs. S. M. Garth O'Kelly consisting of trunk, pictures leather writing case child's dress, medical book &c.

SALE OF GRAPHOPHONES, RECORDS, REPRODUCERS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 26th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Messrs Knight Weymouth and Co.—

1725-512844-30—7 cases cylinder and Disc graphophones and records.

1795-517151-52—2 cases records for Columbia Cylinder graphophones

1795 548378—1 case records for Columbia Cylinder graphophones.

1898,516371—1 case reproducers, records, Simplex shaving machines reproducer and record supplies tripod and table horn stands brass and aluminium horns, needles &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Valuable freehold property situate in Apollo street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Street, Fort, Bombay, known as the Sirdar's Gunj and the Old Secretariat formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in February, 1866, from Government, now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,119 square Yds, or thereabouts and consisting of :

1 Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) fronting Apollo and Hummum streets.

2 Sirdar's Palace fronting Apollo and Bruce streets.

3 Shan's Manzil fronting Hummum and Dean streets.

4 Jaha Mahal, fronting Dean and Tamarind streets.

5 Kafar Manzil fronting Tamarind and Bruce streets.

6 A Plot of vacant land 801 Sq. Yds. in area having a frontage of 129 Yds. on Bruce Lane.

The above property will be sold by auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at Karnal Castle, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1905, subject to reserved prices.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot and if not so sold it may be put up in six lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and Conditions of sale are now ready and can be obtained from the Auctioneers, from Messrs. Little and Co., Bombay, or from Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Bombay, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th June, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS VEJON SUGAR.

Under instructions from Mr Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam and on account and risk of Messrs Haji Saboo Seedick and Seedick Haji Hoosein, Messrs BENNETT and Co will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Godowns Nos 7 and 8 situate at Kalyan, Street near Maulvi Bunder—

Ex ss "Strathmore"

2538? bags of Mauritius vejon sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th June, 1905.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT OLD NAGPADA AND DUNCAN ROAD FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th June, 1905, at 4 p.m., at the premises, the materials of building, Street Nos 132-134-136 and 138-140-142, Duncan Road and Nos. 17-19 Old Nagpada Street in Scheme No. III for removal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF DEALWOOD PACKING CASES OF FRENCH TILES.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1905 at 4

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.	Washington, D. C.
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42 48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 300,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London	Newchang
Lyons	Port Arthur
New York	Mukden
San Francisco	Dairey
Honolulu	Kobe
Shanghai	Tokyo
Hongkong	Nagasaki
Tientsin	Bombay
Peking	

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H P STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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By A. Leaf.

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BEYNON'S STANDARD SPARKLING AERATED WATERS

ARE FIRST CLASS.
STANDARD PRICE : STANDARD QUALITY.
FREE DELIVERY to regular Customers in Bombay.

Try ZOLAKONE and WHISKEY,
The Drink of the Season, 8 Annas per dozen.

BEYNON & CO.,

HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CHEMISTS and AERATED WATER MAKERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 9.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 7/8	= — 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced	£99 11/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27	= do
2 months hence	26 3/4	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	58 5/8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	= do
Berlin "	20·18 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 per cent = do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3/8 per cent = do
7 day market loans	1 1/2 per cent = do

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s, 4 1/32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 1 1-2 sellers, tone quiet but steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers & 75/10/0
Yellow metal 6 7-16d.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/2 sellers tone firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 5/8 done tone steady

ARRIVAL
Steamer—R Rubattino

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	70,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000

In Liverpool,—Cotton Market closed firm, East Indian firm, Manchester firmer. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 473 plus 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 unchd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Liverpool—Holidays until Tuesdays.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4'60 +12	4'60 +12	4'60 +12
Sep.-Oct. 4'60 +12	Oct.-Nov. 4'60 +12	Nov.-Dec 4'60 +12
Dec.-Jan. 4'61 +12	Jan.-Feb. 4'62 +12	Feb.-Mar 4'63 +12

Receipts at U S Ports..... 18,000 bales
Do last year ..... 2,000 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 9,000 do
Do do Continent ..... 12,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·70	+ 15
Futures, month of July	8·13	a
Do do, December	8·42	

a Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	8 1/2	+ 3-16
Futures, month of Sept	8·27	+ 6
Do, do, Dec	8·31	+ 6

Tone at close ..... steady
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports, 473,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports, 258,000 bales

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 9th June 1905 :—

Cotton	12,730 bales.
Wheat	43,799 cwts.
Linseed	12,320 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,503 do
Gingellyseed	340 do
Poppyseed	4,728 do
Groundnuts	739 do
Castorseed	700 do
Rice	5,137 do
Myrabollams	1,451 do
Cottonseed	18,932 do
Mowrasseed	187 do
Gram	1,324 do
Jowar	5,135 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	169 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 to 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	137 1-2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	192 3-4
Japan 30 do. do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98'3
1st Settlement	98'7

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do,	14th April	5 do,
Bank of Bengal do,	27th April	4 do,
Bank of Madras do,	1st June	6 do,

LINSEED—Tone firmer.

Rs. a. p.

Ready	7	10	0
Forward September	7	15	0

RAPESEED—Tone dull, prices nominal.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	3	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	7	15	0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm,

Ready	29	1-2	

WHEAT,—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	11	6	per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4	11	0	do.
Jubbulpore Pessi	30	0	0	per candy

COTTON.—The market is easier to-day, and prices are slightly lower. Sellers are more prepared to meet buyers, but the enquiry is limited all round.

New Crop "Suttas" also easier, and Good Broach is quoted Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 236. For Fully Good Bengals, the price is Rs. 186. Other rates for New Crop are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firm
Surats	firm
Good Bhowsnugger	4 6/32
The Manchester Market has been	firmer
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 7/8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 11/16
Bar silver	27

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The general rain has fallen on the Lower Burma Coast and the West Coast of the Peninsula; and local rain in Assam, Burma (wet) Deccan, South India-Karwar, Mangalore 5 inches, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum 4 inches, Tavoy, Raichur, Bellary, Chital, droog, Mercara 2 inches, Dhubri, Cherrapoonjee, Belgaum 1 1/2 inches. The general rain is likely in lower and middle Burma Coasts, and the West Coast of the Peninsula up to Bombay. Local rain in the interior of South India, light falls in Assam and Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Egypt, Captain J. B. Senden, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from London, reports having experienced moderate monsoon to within two days run from Bombay.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ula, Captain J. W. Livingstone, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Akyab via Coast Ports, met with light westerly wind with moderate swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	00 23	0 55	0 51	0 17
Sunday 11th June	0 00	0 11	0 16	0 00
Total	00 23	0 66	0 67	0 17
Total fall to 11th June '04	1 15	0 10	0 23	2 12
Total fall to 11th June '03	00 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date June	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Inches	Cents
8th	83°	69°	0	00
9th	84°	71°	0	00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·581	NW	9	97·0	81·9	67	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·661	E	11	104·2	81·2	81	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·583	SE	3	1·0·8	91·0	63	.....	0·00	+ 0·36
Aden (29th)	29·70	ENE	10	93·3	84·2	82	.....	0·00	+ 0·50
Lahore	29·629	S	3	52·4	74·2	71	.....	0·56	+ 0·34
Sirsa	29·625	SW	3	95·8	76·1	68	.....	0·00	— 0·27
Delhi	29·618	NW	4	101·7	82·2	46	.....	0·16	— 0·22
Agra	29·613	NW	6	102·0	81·1	53	.....	0·00	+ 0·61
Cawnpore	29·606	WNW	6	107·4	84·8	31	.....	0·00	— 0·24
Allahabad	29·599	W	6	108·6	84·0	34	.....	0·37	— 0·22
Jhansi	29·619	WNW	4	104·2	83·7	51	.....	0·10	+ 0·19
Jacobabad	29·632	ENE	7	103·4	82·1	48	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·714	W	11	89·4	81·8	78	.....	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·61	NW	5	93·2	73·1	41	0·05	0·37	+ 0·09
Ajmere	29·694	W	10	99·4	79·0	40	.....	0·11	+ 0·21
Deesa	29·735	NW	11	10·5	80·5	60	.....	0·00	— 0·09
Ahmedabad	29·757	Var	21	10·3	82·1	53	.....	0·00	— 0·47
Bhuj	29·751	W	16	98·3	77·0	28	.....	0·00	— 0·24
Jamnagar	29·752	WSW	10	96·1	77·2	68	.....	0·00	— 0·16
Dwarka	29·761	WSW	14	89·1	81·5	76	.....	0·00	.....
Rajkot	29·772	WNW	9	102·4	71·3	32	0·37	0·37	— 0·03
Bhavnagar Pass.	29·768	NW	12	99·6	79·6	63	..	0·00	— 0·73
Veraval	29·769	W	9	89·1	81·3	82	.....	0·04	— 0·16
Neemuch	29·694	WSW	11	99·5	70·7	53	.....	0·00	— 0·61
Indore	29·719	W	5	98·6	77·1	55	.....	0·00	— 1·25
Saugor	29·648	N	6	101·4	83·1	44	.....	0·47	— 0·20
Jubbulpore	29·638	NNE	3	100·0	82·2	51	.....	0·18	— 0·64
Hoshangabad	29·675	WNW	3	105·6	8·2·4	44	.....	0·02	— 1·03
Khandwa	29·721	NNW	11	104·2	83·0	50	.....	0·00	— 1·12
Raipur	29·586	SW	5	107·6	84·4	34	.....	0·23	— 0·89
Nagpur	29·6·6	W	10	10·1	88·9	35	.....	0·75	— 0·91
Amaoti	29·783	WSW	8	100·3	85·0	45	.....	0·00	— 1·49
Akola	29·736	W	11	102·2	84·0	38	.....	0·00	— 1·11
Surat	29·776	WNW	7	97·4	79·1	68	.....	0·05	— 0·45
Malegaon	29·79	WNW	3	102·6	72·5	2	0·02	0·02	— 1·40
Bombay	29·785	NW	1	98·3	83·4	70	.....	0·00	— 3·71
Poona	29·788	NW	11	9·0	75·8	70	.....	0·00	— 1·55
Ahmednagar	29·78	NW	11	99·4	69·7	67	0·13	0·13	— 2·10
Aurangabad	29·796	NW	14	90·	73·2	76	.....	0·24	— 1·73
Sholapur	29·761	NW	10	100·2	74·0	77	.....	0·11	— 1·73
Ratnagiri	29·79	NNE	10	92·.	7·.9	82	0·24	0·35	— 8·03
Bijapur	29·783	SW	6	94·8	72·7	69	0·14	0·56	— 1·01
Belgaum	29·790	W	7	93·6	69·.	93	1·45	1·45	— 1·17
Mormugoa	29·801	NNE	5	84·0	74·4	93	1·11	1·31	— 1·21
Karwar	29·79	SW	5	82·7	73·0	83	5·8	6·26	— 4·18
Mangalore	29·789	E	9	82·9	73·9	94	5·15	6·07	— 4·62
Calicut	29·834	SE	19	89·2	73·2	94	4·48	6·91	— 4·53
Cochin	29·878	ESE	21	77·7	71·7	91	4·15	9·05	— 9·30
Bangalore	29·822	SW	10	87·6	66·9	88	0·01	0·44	— 1·14
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·731	W	8	101·9	76·7	55	.....	0·00	— 1·37
Masulipatam	29·700	NW	9	106·2	83·0	8	.....	0·13	— 1·35
Bellary	29·758	SSE	6	9·.	69·2	77	2·39	3·26	+ 2·46
Cuddapa	29·717	SW	6	102·2	76·9	7.	0·15	0·23	— 0·86
Madras	29·719	WSW	8	9·.5	81·0	0	.....	0·15	— 0·61
Coimbatore	29·650	SW	11	95·4	69·1	9	0·21	0·21	— 0·36
Trichinopoly	29·811	SW	7	99·1	72·8	8	0·2.	1·47	+ 0·32
Nagapatam	29·78	W	12	9·.3	71·0	65	.....	0·24	— 1·16
Colombo	29·886	W	8	87·1	76·5	8	0·16	0·65	— 3·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J, J, H, = 0·00 (0·25) ; G. T. H. = 0·00 (0·66) ; St. G. H. = 0·00 (0·66) ; O. P. = 0·00 (0·09).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. The barometer is in slight to large excess of normal.

Winds are north-easterly at Ratnagiri, Jubbulpore and Mormugao, south-easterly at Calicut, Cochin and Bellary, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Poona, and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 5° to 10° in defect at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Jaipur, Mormugao, Calicut, and Coimbatore and 5° to 7° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Masulipatam ; the minimum temperature has been 7° to 8° in defect at Negapatam, Bellary, Rajkot, Jaipur and Sirsa and 5° to 9° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Allahabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places to-day.

Rain.—Karwar reports "28", Mangalore 5·15", Calicut 4·48", Cochin 4·15", Bellary 2·39", Belgaum 1·45 ", Mormugao, 1·11", and Jaipur, Rajkot, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather conditions are favourable for rain along the coast to the south of Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restort in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANKETELL-JONES—June 8, at Bangalore, widow of R Anketell-Jones, of a daughter.
BROCK—June 7, at Kotagiri, the wife of Charles H Brock, of a daughter.
GASKIN—May 28, at Betul, C P, the wife of L E P Gaskin, ICS, of a son.
WARRINGTON—June 7, at 5 Pretoria Street, Calcutta, the wife of W Warrington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOWRING—BEADON—June 8, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Champion Reef, S India, Philip Francis Bowring, of Mysore, to Martha Bide Beadon, only daughter of R F Beadon, of Wimbledon, England.
LINGLEY—BARRETT—June 1, at Meerut, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Very Rev Father Philip O C, Ernest James Lingley, Punjab Police, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Capt P R Barrett, IMD, Retired.

DEATHS.

ANKETELL-JONES—June 5, at Cotacamund, Richard Anketell-Jones, Lieut "The Carabiniers," of enteric fever.
GASKIN—June 4, at Betul, C P, the infant son of L E P Gaskin, I C S.
MILLS—WINCKLER—June 4, at Nandyal, after a very short illness, Ida Rose, the dearly-loved wife of Herbert Mills Winckler, and youngest daughter of S Hillman, of Essex, aged 28.
PALMER—May 28, at "Strawberry Hall," Naini Tal, Charlotte Margaret, aged sixty-six years and three months. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children.
PERCEVAL—June 5, at Feerozepore, enteric fever, Captain Philip Perceval, R G A, aged 33 years, youngest son of the late General John Maxwell Perceval, CB, of Dillon House Downpatrick, County Down.

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Through any cause whatever tired nerves, overwork, that general feeling of listlessness,

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 5-41m., 7.5-50s. Low water, 0-34m., 0-38s.
Bombay Corporation 3 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will perform the following selection of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	With Sword and Lance ... H Starke
Overture	Le Diademe ... Herman
Valse	Tzroo ... Translateur
Selection	The Geisha ... S Jones
Dance Characteristic	Dinah's Jubilee ... Karl Kaps
Fantasia	Sun rise in Summer ... Ch Le Thure
Valse	Angelo Mio ... D Pecorone
Cake Walk	Brooklyn ... Thurban

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. "Secunder" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow instead of to-day as previously notified.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT BYCULLA.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Jeffreys of the G. I. P. Railway Police, brought up on remand and again charged V. R. Gomez, lately a ticket-collector at the Byculla station, with attempting to murder G. E. C. Henderson, also a ticket-collector at that station by shooting at him with a revolver. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused. After some further evidence was recorded, the accused was asked, whether he wished to make any statement or call any evidence on his behalf. He replied that he would reserve his defence for the High Court. The Magistrate then committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—On Friday evening, the Bombay Police received information that one Flora Fernandez, an ayah in the employ of a gentleman, residing at Girgaum, had given birth to a child, and that the child had disappeared. Inspector Paterson proceeded to the house and after making inquiries arrested Flora Fernandez and recovered the remains of the child from the fire-place of her room. The woman being in delicate health, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquest on Saturday morning at the Morgue, regarding the death of the child. Dr. Powell, who made an autopsy of the body said that it was a full-timed child, but the body being partly burnt and partly in an advanced state of decomposition, he could not say, whether it was born alive. The inquiry was adjourned, pending the discharge of the mother from the hospital.

A NEGLIGENT POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Inspector Paterson charged Policeman No. 1072 D named Succaram Balloo, with being negligent in the discharge of his duty in that he allowed a prisoner to escape from lawful custody. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 23rd May one Mahadoo Hari, a Hindu, was arrested at Kandawady, Girgaum, on a charge of theft. At the

IN THESE HOT DAYS

when exhausted nature vainly seeks relief and coolness, when endurance is taxed to the uttermost, and all is dry and parched anything alleviating is very welcome.

There is danger lurking in the air, chills are rampart and it behoves one to be very very careful. You must have a covering, and the best you can possibly have is

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LONG, LONG
INDIAN DAY

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

THE endeavours of the President of the United States to bring about a discussion of peace terms would probably have proved futile, had he not been advised to ask the belligerents to agree to a meeting of plenipotentiaries without an intermediary. Japan is flushed with success and justifiably imagines she can manage her own affairs without extraneous assistance. Indignation is so keen in Russia, over the long list of defeats and disasters, that her people would have regarded the admission of a third party to the counsels as another humiliation. There is a greater chance of success in the present circumstances. It is understood that both countries are willing to appoint plenipotentiaries, but, even in this, Russia shows scant civility, being willing to choose a representative when informed that Japan is doing this. As the prospects now stand it is much more to the interest of Russia than of Japan to hasten, but she is anxious to "save face" and to deceive her people into the belief that Japan, not Russia, made overtures. It is probable that an armistice will be arranged at the earliest possible moment, but the Japanese will be wise to keep a sharp look-out on their opponents during the progress of negotiations as well as when the armistice shall come into force. But they have doubtless learnt the full value of agreements with Russia. It is high time in her own interests that Russia sought peace. With Japan there is less hurry. At the same time there is reason to believe that Japan has been willing to discuss terms for almost a month past. Three weeks ago, we were told with regard to the delay of the Japanese in developing further aggressive movements since Mukden that this was subjected successively to various interpretations. In St. Petersburg it was said that the Japanese doubtless calculated peace would become imperative for Russia in the event of the discomfiture of Admiral Rojdestvensky, and that it was, therefore, useless, meanwhile, to undertake the seige of Vladivostock and a general advance. If, however, the naval battle had proved indecisive, it was confidently expected that Marshal Oyama would promptly assume the offensive. Japanese in making such calculations had doubtless a thorough knowledge of the situation. The peace sentiment, then already overwhelming in Russia, was bound to proclaim itself in no uncertain manner after Rojdestvensky's defeat. The utter impossibility of prolonging a useless struggle could but be manifest to all. The proposed terms of peace, likely to prove acceptable to Japan, we stated a few days ago, and to them it is improbable she will agree to any extensive modification. It is for Japan to dictate.

U. S. A. AND THE PHILIPPINES

"Now we've got the Flippeens, what shall we do with them ?" asked Mr. Dooley. And the answer has not come yet. When the United States Government thrust in her meddlesome finger in the pie which Spain and her possessions were quarrelling over, and took it away from them, she bit off a bigger piece—to use one of her own vulgarisms—than she could chew. She threw herself quite unnecessarily, and quite unjustifiably, into a war with a nation she knew she could thrash—a safe thing to do—and drew down upon herself judgment, the end of which seems as far off as ever. It happened that her far-seeing statesmen were not sufficiently long-sighted to recognise that "the Dagoes" were having a fight because they wanted to, and that whether Spain or Portugal or Holland, or even England, had been their rulers, they would have had that fight all the same The only misfortune for "the Dagoes" was that they were under Spanish rule and not that of England or France, or even Germany. Had they been, the U. S. A. would not have found it desirable to interfere with what, after all, concerned them less than the electrification of the Bombay tramways or the construction of the Queen's road bridges—for which, at least they will offer to supply inferior iron. However, they went to 'Cubia" and to the "Flippeens". They saw, and they conquered. The American eagle is proudly spreading out its wings over the land that is never to be theirs. The eagle has gone through many moulting seasons since, but the discoloured and damaged feathers that noble bird has in her tail, she cannot shake loose and has not the pluck to take in her beak and drag out once and for all. This much "Uncle Sam" gained —"albeit at the expense of "the Dagoes," he went to liberate, not at that of the 'tyrannical oppressor" from whose thrall he was to release them—a splendid training ground for his ill-disciplined troops. Year after year fresh relays have gone out there. They have seen service and been "blooded," though generally at very little personal risk, in the vain endeavour to put down a rebellion, which was in full swing before they stepped in and took over the responsibility from Spain. It is not too much to say that some islands of the Archipelago are in a very much worse plight now than ever they were under Spanish rule—a fact which might well have commended itself to the attention of American statesmen before they contemplated the state of affairs in the Farther East and sought to act as peace-makers in a quarrel which can be settled very well indeed without either their assistance or advice.

Do American officials ever report on the Island of Samar ? If so, we imagine their reports are not published. They like to pretend that the Philippines are pacified. But what is the real state of the case ? Outbreaks extending to two or three islands are constantly occurring But we are referring, particularly, to Samar. In the time of Spanish rule it was prosperous and one of the most pacific of the group. To-day, we have it, on excellent authority, that Samar is a wilderness. Its towns are in ashes. Its inhabitants are either killed, or hiding in the hills with the Pulajan rebels who have made the name of the island synonymous with bloodshed and disorder. Trade is non-existent and the authority of the Americans extends no further than the edge of the clearings on which their military posts stand. Everywhere else the Pulajanes are in possession. The American statement is that things have been ever thus. But whereas the island, up to two or three years ago, possessed a very large export trade, to-day it is in a state of anarchy "and until the rebels are crushed out of existence there can be no hope of improvement." They are a quaint people, these Pulajanes. They profess Christianity—a perverted kind of Christianity, it is true. They will kill a priest or sack a Church by way of a morning's diversion. The insurgents wear a uniform emblazoned with red crosses, and such religion as they have is said to have been drawn entirely from orthodox Catholicism. They practise little Christianity and are described as being fanatical with a blind, dervish like fury. Every man carries charms, "rude devices scribbled on scraps of paper, which are supposed to guard him from bullets and, if he chance to get killed, to ensure his resurrection after three days." Fighting with them is described as "no child's play" though they possess but few rifles. Their chief weapon is the bolo, a curved knife, which they use with deadly effect. They have a well-organised intelligence department and are consequently always the attacking party. They lie hidden in the jungle, in the swamps and narrow trails, where they wait the coming of a column in single file ; dash out, cutting and slashing amongst the startled troops who have no room to use their rifles effectively. The attacks generally last but a few moments. The bolomen disappear back into the dense undergrowth, where a few yards' start renders them safe from pursuit. It is truly a savage, relentless and purposeless warfare, offering few chances of distinction and entailing an infinite amount of hard work and disappointment.

The Government of the United States affects to treat the Pulajan movement as of little gravity. Granted, there are said to be only some three hundred rebels—yet it is well-known that practically the whole population is, willingly or unwillingly, involved in the revolt and that, with one or two exceptions, every coastal town and village has been burnt. In face of these facts the people of the United States are told that the whole of the Philippines are pacified and that the time has come for sending out many school-teachers who shall "raise the gentle Filippinos to the pinnacle of intellectual development, the standard of an independent and corruptive voter." The Samaris and Pulajanes, at all events, are not ready for the school-teacher, They want nothing American. They profess to desire the welfare of their fellow-countrymen, yet they kill them and destroy their villages. The leaders of the outbreak are said to be men of ability who find their profit in keeping the island in a state of anarchy. There are those who decline to believe that the revolt could have assumed its present proportions independently of help from outside. It is argued that guerilla leaders in an island would soon tire of a struggle which they must know will eventually end in defeat unless they are constantly receiving promises of support from other islands. The rank and file of the rebels are a poor and ignorant class, veritable savages who will do blindly whatever they are bidden. Some are said to be actuated by a crazy fanaticism, some by a love of lawlessness, but the majority of them are either recruits who have been given the choice between service and death or of unfortunate debtors who have fled to the hills to escape their liabilities. It is declared that the hemp-buyers are responsible for much of the misery, for they have consistently endeavoured to get the unfortunate tao, or peasants, into their debt, and then, after allowing principal and interest to accumulate to a total enormous in comparison to the means of their victims, squeeze the latter unmercifully. Some of these liabilities have been transmitted from father to son for generations. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is not strange that the unfortunate tao should take to the hills, joining any movement which seems to promise relief or revenge, although the American Government has seriously and earnestly endeavoured to remedy the evils and to guard the native from unscrupulous traders. There is, we are glad to learn, a tendency in the States to endeavour to stamp out the rebellion whose existence but few will allow. It will be a costly task. Extensive operations will be necessary, for, be it remembered there is no insurgent army and the Pulajan is "a name, a movement, a flash of the bolos in the jungle, a dozen murdered women and children, a burnt town." As a tangible destructive entity, the Pulajane is almost non-existent, Beaten off at one spot he reappears at another, always plundering, destructive and murderous.

"ALL CHANGE!"

THOSE who unthinkingly advocate the abolition of the railway line from Grant-Road to Colaba do not seem to take any account of the fact that every man, woman and child who would travel from the Fort to Bandora must change from tram to train, lose endless time and be put to incalculable inconvenience. They do not remember that no personal baggage is allowed to be carried on trams and they forget that the bridges they are now opposed to would be just as necessary if a tram line ran along the Queen's Road. This may not be at first glance apparent. But such a continuous service of trams would be required to carry all the passengers desiring to travel that it would be impossible to cross the road on the level. We stated on Saturday last that over seven millions of people travelled over the line and paid over four and a quarter lakhs of rupees for so doing. We may give a few more figures. Local and suburban passengers' traffic (exclusive of season ticket holders) in the six months ending the first week in June comprised 3,225,651 persons and the amount collected in fares Rs. 2,11,811. Season ticket-holders between Bandora and Colaba and intermediate Stations, (averaging each fifty journeys a month) 3,387,950 persons who paid Rs. 1,30,536. Season ticket-holders between Colaba and places beyond Bandora (up to Virar) averaging fifty journeys each per month, 911,100 persons paying Rs. 80,148. Workmen's tickets between Colaba and Bandora and intermediate Stations (also averaging fifty journeys a month) 180,350 persons, paying Rs. 3,538. These figures give a total of 7,705,051 persons paying Rs. 4,25,033 in six months. And yet the Government is asked to abolish the line and make over fifteen million people a year stop or change at Grant-Road Station. The abandonment of the Colaba Green as a cotton storage centre means very much less than is apparently imagined, When the cotton has gone and the Green is built upon there will still be factories and mills in Colaba, still a military cantonment and a largely increased residential population, all to be inconvenienced for the sake of a ridiculous fad.

THE full papers in connection with the Simla hydro-electric scheme will probably be published shortly.

THE question of the coal tariff on Indian railways is now engaging the attention of the Railway Board.

MR. ROSS SCOTT, Judical Commissioner, Oudh, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six weeks from the 4th instant.

A DIVISION will be formed early next cold weather for the construction of the Dassan Canal in the United Provinces. Mr. Rigg, now on leave, will be the Engineer-in-Charge.

MR. HEWETT, Member of Council for Commerce and Industry, will leave Simla on tour about the middle of July, visiting, among other places, Karachi, Bombay, the Kolar Goldfields, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta.

IT has been decided that the alignment of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, now under construction, shall be through Kotah, instead of Baran. The present broad-gauge line from Bina will be extended from Barau westwards to Kotah.

MR. PARES, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, will retire from the service early next month, and be succeeded by Mr. Watts Superintending Engineer, Lucknow. Mr. Hudson will be appointed to Lucknow in succession to Mr. Watts.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of May 1903, Rs. 17,04,39,000 ; May 1904, Rs. 15,77,89,000 ; May 1905, Rs. 15,66,70,000.

A despatch has been sent Home to the Secretary of State containing estimates for the construction of the Yeo Canal in Upper Burma at the cost of forty lakhs. The canal will [illegible] point on the Mu River opposite the Sweet Canal, and is intended to irrigate land lying west of the river.

WE are officially informed that under the provisions of the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882, the Government of India have decided to remit the duty in respect of the actual amount of salt wasted, up to a maximum of 5 per cent, imposed under section 7 of the Act on salt manufactured in the Bombay Presidency when such salt is exported by sea in square-rigged sailing vessels or steamers to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bengalore, Cochin, Ponani, Beypur, Calicut, Badagara, Tellicherry and Cannanore.

PEOPLE who hope to tempt the Simla Municipal Committe to run into expenditure without reflection will be disappointed. For instance, at a meeting recently a letter from the District Superintendent of Police, No. 526 of 30th April 1905, was read asking for repairs to three chairs and for the purchase of a doormat. Whereupon it was "Resolved -That the chairs be repaired, but the necessity for the mat is not understood, and it should not be purchased." The arguments perhaps is that boots could be scraped on the chairs. The applicant, in any case, stands rebuked.

THE Plague returns for the week ended the 3rd instant show 15,317 deaths, compared with 23,038 in the week preceding. The principal figures are : Punjab, 9,460 against 16,612 ; United Provinces, 1,785 against 2,941 ; Bengal, 661 against 894 ; Rajputana, 2,449 against 1,171 ; Bombay Districts, 361 against 441 ; Burma, 89 against 110 ; Kashmir, 62 against 138 ; Bombay City, 346 against 497 ; Calcutta, 84 against 146. The apparent increase in Rajputana is inclusive of imported cases which occurred in Bharatpur during the past six weeks, totalling 1,974 for the whole period.

Now that the Agra-Delhi chord line has been opened, observes the "Pioneer," it is only natural that the Great Indian Peninsula Company should seek to get direct access to Aligarh where there is a junction of the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkand Railways. Accordingly, last year, a survey was completed from Muttra via Brindaban to Aligarh, 41 miles. By this route a new bridge would have to be built over the Jumna, but there is an alternative alignment by which the existing bridge at Muttra would be utilised and the distance be reduced by three miles. It will remain for the Government of India to decide which of these routes shall be adopted.

THE great scheme by which the Government of India proposes to make provision for a Central Research Institute at Kasauli in connection with the scientific study of the etiology and nature of disease in this country will be warmly welcomed. The site chosen is an excellent one in several respects, but direct communication by rail is essential, and the nine miles from Kalka which are now covered by tonga will require to be traversed by a short branch line. Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, now in charge of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, has been appointed Director of Bacteriological Researches in India, and Captain Lamb, I.M.S., who has been his Assistant for some time past, will succeed him at the Pasteur Institute.

As regards projects for new lines, the Railway Administration Report shows that the scene for a 2ft. 6in line, 87 miles in length, into the Kangra Valley, has fallen through, owing to the promoter being unable to form a company. The promoter of the Rawalpindi-Murree Railway, 48 miles, and on the 2ft. 6in gauge, has been offered a concession for its construction, and if the necessary capital is forthcoming, this line will doubtless be built. No decision has yet been reached by Government respecting the proposal for a metre-gauge line from Sarai Kilia via Abbottabad, to the Kashmir frontier. The distance is only 80 miles and the line would probably pay well, particularly if it were worked in connection with the electric power scheme which the Kashmir Durbar is on the eve of carrying out.

INDIAN CRICKET.

SOME RECENT REFORMANCES.

THE Indian cricket world has been greatly stirred by the recent fine performances of C. T. Studd with the bat in matches at Ootacamund. Although the famous old Cantab has been participating in matches in the Madras Presidency for something like six years he had never succeeded in topping the second century in an innings up to last April. On the 10th of that month, however, playing for Ootacamund vs. Madras C. C., he compiled 209 and added his name to the small list of players who have accomplished the feat of scoring 200 runs and upwards in a single innings in Indian cricket. Between April 10th and May 31st he played in several matches scoring 39 and 44 not out, 28, 18, and 52. On the 28th and 31st ult. playing for Madras vs. the World at Ootacamund he for the second time this season scored over 200 runs in an innings, his score being 221. Thus in a single season he has twice accomplished the rare feat of making over 200 runs in an innings, a performance which has only been equalled by E. H. D. Sewell, who between April and June 1898 scored 246 and 225. Studd's batting powers show little or no diminution to judge from the success he has met with in India cricket, and it would be interesting to see how he would now shape in first-class cricket at home. Several players who participated in Bombay matches last season have been doing well at Ootacamund. Sergeant Price of the Cheshire Regiment, who played for the other battalion when stationed in Bombay, scored 51 and 119 for his Regiment vs. Ooty, on April 14th and 15th and captured six wickets in the first innings of the Station. The totals of the three completed innings were 334, 328 and 360. The evergreen C. T. Studd captured six wickets in this match.

F H D. Joy, the old Wykehamist, who played in one or two matches in Bombay last season and afterwards assisted the Poona Gymkhana regularly, has been taking part in recent matches at Ooty, and has met with fair success with bat and ball. For Civil vs. Military on the 9th May he was dismissed without scoring, but captured six wickets for 19 runs. In the return match between the same elevens on the 11th he scored 20 and had 58 runs scored off his bowling without taking a wicket. On the 19th playing for the World vs. Madras he scored 4 and took 3 wickets for 45 runs. In a second match under the same title on the 28th and 31st, the same in which Studd scored 220 for Madras, he made 5 and 13 and took one wicket for 120 runs, Studd treating his deliveries with scant respect.

Dr. M. E. Pavri, the Parsee captain, has taken part in all these matches. Playing for the Military vs. Civil on the 9th ult. he did not bat but captured four wickets for 59 runs. In the return match he scored 6 and took 3 wickets for 54 runs. For the World vs. Madras on the 19th ult. he scored 24 and took 5 wickets for 46 runs. In the return match he scored 60 and 45 and took 2 wickets for 114 runs. Among other players who have been doing well in matches at Ooty are Captain Davies-Cook, Seshachari, W. W. Phillips, and B. S. Ramulu the old Cliftonian.

Indian cricketers will be interested to learn that J. Daniells, the Somerset County Cricket and Oxford Rugby Blue, is now in the country and is stationed at Darjeeling.

E. L. French, the old Marlburian and doyen of Punjab cricket, is to be congratulated on his fine performance in the recent match between Simla and out stations, in which he scored 115 and 43. He has played for Simla regularly in this match for the past fifteen years and has on two previous occasions scored centuries.

H. P. Chaplain of the 10th Hussars, who played for the Presidency last year, was selected to play for Sussex vs. Middlesex at Lord's the day before the mail of the 26th ult. sailed. Going in half an hour before stumps were drawn on the first evening he made 25 not out. For a further account of his success the papers of next mail will have to be awaited.

K.

THE LATE MR. [illegible] REINOLD.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Kenneth Arthur Reinold, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, which took place at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at Nepean Sea Road, at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Reinold last attended office on Friday the 19th May when he complained of slight indisposition, and went to the Byculla Club. It was subsequently ascertained that he was suffering from a liver complaint, and he was removed to the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, whose nephew he was. Despite medical attendance and nursing he succumbed to the malady at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. The late Mr. Reinold was born in February 1876, and joined the service in November 1899, as a third grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. He served in different capacities in Kaira and the Upper Sind Frontier and on the 18th March last was appointed to the post of Assistant to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. When Mr. R. P. Lambert proceeded on leave on the 31st March last, Mr. Reinold became acting incumbent as Deputy Commissioner of Police, and held that office until his death. Mr. Reinold was a most capable police officer, and had he been spared, it is believed his future career would have been brilliant. Out of respect to his memory, the Central Police Office was closed for the day. He was but twenty-nine years of age.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. Reinold took place at the Sewree Cemetery on Saturday evening and was largely attended. All the European police officers from the Commissioner downwards except those who were on actual duty and the staff of the Head Police Office were present at the cemetery. The firing party consisting of fifty men under Sub-Inspector Finan, which was furnished by the Bombay Armed Police, preceded the cortege and fell in at the gate of the cemetery. The funeral cortege left the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty at 4-30 p.m. and arrived at the cemetery about an hour later. The route of the procession from the Byculla Bridge to the cemetery was lined by men of the Bombay Police. At the gate of the cemetery the coffin in which were placed wreaths and crosses, was removed from the hearse and placed on and trolly and conveyed to the last resting place by the following officers of the Bombay Police Inspectors Sullivan, Mayers, O'Keeffe Hemsworth, H. De Burgh and Jebb. The cortege was met at the gate by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott who conducted the burial service. The Archdeacon read the service after which the firing party fired three volleys and the bugles sounded the "Last Post." Among those who had sent wreaths and crosses were : the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. H. G. Gell, Superintendents of Police, Officers of the Divisional Police and others. Among those present at the cemetery were : the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. H. G Gell Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr H. V. R. Kemball, Mr. P. R. Wilson Dr. Arthur Powell, Superintendents McDermott, Grennan, Nolan, Stanford, Sanderson, Sloane, Williamson, Walton and Power ; Commandant Sheehy of the Armed Police ; Inspectors Coxon, Paterson, O'Keeffe H. De Burgh, Hemsworth, Fuller, Downs, De Burgh (of Armed Police,) Barker, Sullivan, Hassan, Brewin, Fish Giles, Khan Bahadur Shaik Ibrahim ; Sub Inspectors Finan, Finch, Shaw Hartles and others.

THE gallery were rude to Mr. Martin Harvey at the conclusion of his performance of "Hamlet." Their behaviour was a protest against the folly of other parts of the house in insisting on a speech. But, while the fault was not Mr. Harvey's as one who has the best interests of the stage at heart, he must wear his rue with a smiling face. The fact is that this custom of exacting speeches from "star" actors has long been an intolerable nuisance. Hamlet has scarcely said "The rest is silence," when his admirers compel him to utter a series of inanities. The illusion is destroyed ; the intelligent playgoer, unless he be so lucky as to escape from the theatre before the actor-manager falls from Shakespeare into platitude, finds cause to blaspheme ; and the unintelligent go home happier in the remembrance that Mr. Dash Blank has said "Thank you" in a more or less pretty way than in the recollection of a masterly rendering of a great character. It is hard to seem unkind to an audience which has shown one kindness—kindness according to its own idea ; but the time has come—the time has long passed, indeed—when actors should be exempted from such invitations to turn themselves from artists into parrots.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Small Bank Notes in Germany.

WEST INDIAN TRADE.

COLONIAL WOOL STATISTICS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

To old students of currency or monetary problems it will be interesting to learn that the question of the desirableness of the issue of banknotes "below the denomination of five pounds"—to use Mr. Gladstone's cautious phrase—has sprung up in Germany. It was in 1890, the year of the Baring crisis, that Lord Goschen—at that time Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—proposed an issue of £1 Bank of England notes as a means of reducing the alarming strain on gold. As the result of a memorable private conference in the Treasury with gentlemen who—admittedly by him—knew more about the currency question than even Mr. Goschen did, the proposed "palliative" was abandoned. The question in discussion in Germany—the original author of the monetary disturbance of the last thirty years—appears to be as to whether the Imperial Bank of Germany shall be authorised to issue, in addition to the existing notes for 100 marks and 1,000 marks (say £5 and £50) smaller notes of the denomination of 50 and 20 marks, or, say, £2. 10s. and £1. The alternative proposal is, we understand, an increased issue of the small Imperial Government notes of the value of 5, 20, and 50 marks (say, 5s., £1 and £2 10s.) which are in circulation—according to the latest returns we have seen—to the value of about £6,000,000. The suggested additional issue of these notes is to be of the denominations of 5 and a new type of 10 marks, the equivalents of 5s. and 10s. In this movement for the issue of small paper currency in Germany the example of the Bank of France, which has a large amount of notes of the denomination of 50 francs, or say £2, in circulation, is referred to. As a matter of fact, however, the small Government notes of Germany do not seem to be much liked for currency purposes, their chief use being for postal remittances, much as our own postal orders are used.

According to the H. B. Claflin Company home-trade buyers of cotton goods in the States are still making unsuccessful efforts in search of seasonable goods, and the abandonment of some part of the spring business must ensure a good autumn trade. Supply and demand are said to be almost independent of the cost of raw material, and the evidence is all in favour of a strong market and the security of prices. The China demand has fallen off, though the invincible optimism of Messrs. Claflin predicts "a good volume of business yet to be done, whilst for the smaller markets there is a steady volume of moderate transactions." It is said that some manufacturers are reluctant to accept orders for very distant delivery until they know a little more of "the incoming crop and the quality of the growth, as it is well to remember that the last two or three seasons have not been prolific of higher grades." If this consideration is really affecting the action of manufacturers, it may mean a long delay, as the question of the quality of the growth must be an obscure one for many months.

The British Vice Consul at Pemba wishes to draw the attention of manufacturers of cotton goods to the importance of the trade in "kangas," the coloured cotton cloths which constitute the universal wear of the native women not only in Zanzibar and in Pemba, but "throughout British Central Africa, throughout all East Africa, in Uganda, and on the West Coast as well." France is now competing with Germany in the supply of these goods, which are largely printed in the Netherlands. At the present time the Lancashire manufacturer is hardly disposed to experiment in new kinds and directions, and of course the initiative in such a case as this would naturally come from the merchant.

The lament of the Munchen-Gladbach Chamber of Commerce over the recently concluded treaties contains an apt illustration of how a protectionist country endeavours to eat its cake and have it. Gladbach is the centre of the Rhenish Westphalian textile industry, which embraces the spinning and weaving of cotton, wool, linen, and silk, as well as the manufacture of various kinds of textile machinery. The report of the Gladbach Chamber expresses regret that the duties on yarns have been lowered. Duties of 12 and 18 marks per 100 kilos have been reduced to 6, 8, 11, or 14 marks. The Gladbach district, making 37 per cent of all textile yarns spun in Germany, will naturally feel the effect of the change. The new Servian duties on cotton fabrics are three times as high as the previous ones. Regret is also expressed—and the Free-trader may note it with some amusement—that the raising of the duties on worsted and various other imported yarns is very prejudicial to the worsted weaving mills, which depend largely on foreign yarns. Again, it is feared that the lowering of the duty on silk and semi-silk goods will promote the import of Swiss and Italian productions.

West Indian reports show but little improvement in the demand for cotton goods in the various islands. Inquires from Jamaica still continue for the lower classes of goods, principally finished domestics, narrow Mexicans, striped drills, and cheap makes of regattas and Oxfords. Prints are very slow of sale, the continued imports of stock goods from the United States affecting this branch of the trade. The usual assortment orders from the lesser islands are very small and, owing to the scarcity of stocks, very difficult to execute. The foreign West Indian demand is unsatisfactory, especially for Hayti, where the gold premium has risen to nearly 600 per cent. Porto Rico, with the exception of a small trade in jute sugar bags and an even more limited demand for woollen goods and a few specialities, has ceased to be a customer for English textile goods. Inquiries for Cuba in some classes of white and fancy goods are very fair, but domestics and drills are dull. Belfast manufacturers are well engaged with orders for linens for the Havana trade. Business in prints for Cuba is for the present very unsettled in consequence of the contemplated change in the tariff "splits.

The unexpectedly strong advance which has, during the past few weeks, taken place in the value of all classes of colonial wool makes a consideration of the present statistical position unusually important and interesting. The most important figures are those relating to this year's increase in Australasian shipments. It is surprising to find that at the end of April the increase from New Zealand was still as much as 18,000 bales, the Australian increase being 202,000 bales. In view of the official New Zealand sheep census, which gave a falling off of 680,000 in the number of sheep depastured in the colony, this result was unlooked for, and indeed a decrease of 25,000 bales was expected in the New Zealand wool shipments during the present wool year. It does not appear that any of the authorities expects the remaining two months to return the increase into a decrease, and if the increase should remain at the present figure the trade will have to deal with some 40,000 bales more from New Zealand than was expected.

It is also of some interest to note that, notwithstanding the temptation of unexpectedly high prices no fewer than 16,000 bales of the quantity which arrived in time for the last London auctions were either not offered or withdrawn. This indicates that some holders do not think that the highest prices have yet been reached and they are not without figures which appear to justify their opinion. It has been decided to limit the arrivals to be dealt with at the next London auctions to 150,000 bales, but it seems very unlikely that this quantity will arrive in time. The most that can be reasonably expected is about 120,000 bales and it is thought that for the next two series the arrivals will not all told reach 200,000 bales. Out of the 151,000 bales which passed the hammer at the recent auctions home trade took no fewer than 76,000 bales, the Continent 51,000, and the United States 24,000 bales. Up to the present United States have taken 107,000 bales. According to Messrs. Schwartze, the total deliveries this year are 224,000 bales in advance of those for the corresponding period, and 80,000 bales of the increase have been taken by the home trade, 97,000 by the Continent, and 47,000 by the United States. The large purchases by Japan of the best class of merino scoured in the colonial markets should not be lost sight of in this connection.

The clothing factories are now working at full pressure, for although the orders are small they are numerous, and during the past week or two the output has been well up to the average of the best year. As far as men's goods are concerned the demand is almost confined to measured garments. The tendency of the demand for many seasons past has been in this direction, and while the output of ready-mades has become small the sale of measured goods has increased in more than a corresponding ratio. This trend of the trade has been so pronounced that many large firms instead of describing themselves as wholesale clothiers have altered their designation to "wholesale bespoke tailors." The demand for measured goods is nearly as strong in the shipping branch as it is in the home trade. The change is all to the good, because the measured garments are vastly superior in cut, style, and finish to ready mades, and the increased cost is, comparatively speaking, trifling. In the "juvenile" department the ready-made system still holds the field.

The bill for the heavier taxation of German department stores—an extraordinary attempt at class legislation—has now passed its third reading in the Prussian House of Representatives. It is doubtful, however, whether the bill become law, as the attitude of the Government is by no means sympathetic. Ostensibly the bill is to protect the middle class generally, and the small shopkeeper in particular. The opponents of the bill urge that the stores have met the need for better and larger outlets for the rapidly increasing products of industry. By virtue of their large purchases and close touch with the consumer they tend to adjust production to the requirements of the market at any given time. The German middle class, again, is largely composed of officials, employer, and others who derive great benefit from the department stores, and the stores are to a considerable extent supplied by small manufacturers, who also belong to the middle class. The department stores are by no means perfect, and their development undoubtedly gives rise to a certain social displacement, on the other hand, it is difficult to see how, in view of the increasing production of industry, it would be possible to do without them.

The recent discussion in Manchester on the subject of moisture in cotton yarns has evidently not escaped attention in Saxony. The Chemnitz testing-house for yarns and textile fabrics is to be converted under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce, into a public conditioning-house, and whereas at similar institutions at Aix-la Chapelle, Crefeld, Leipsic, and elsewhere in Germany the percentage of damp allowed in cotton and cotton yarn is 8 1/2, the Chemnitz regulations will allow a percentage of 9 1/2. This high percentage is due to the attitude of the spinners in the Chamber, who were strongly opposed to the establishment of an absolute standard of moisture. This, it was maintained, could, as far as yarn are concerned, only depend on the establishment of an absolute standard of dampness in raw cotton. Such a standard could, of course, only be based on international agreement. The spinners further maintained that the amount of moisture in raw cotton is at the present time much greater than formerly. The current estimate of 8 1/2 per cent was fixed half century ago at the Turin Congress. At that time cotton had only been planted in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and Georgia: now many other States are regulary supplying cotton, and it is suggested that in these cotton is more exposed to the autumn rains. Such cotton contains a good deal more moisture than the accepted 8 1-2 per cent, and it is said that in many cases cotton containing 19 per cent has been delivered to spinners in Germany. At the last meeting of the Chemnitz Chamber the recent Manchester meeting on this subject was mentioned, and it was resolved to bring up the question of moisture in raw cotton and yarn for discussion at the forthcoming International Cotton Congress in Manchester, with a view to arriving at some international agreement as to the standards to be adopted.

Though the United States' foreign trade returns for April show a continuance of the improvement, both imports and exports being actually the largest on record for the month of April, there seems to be some anxiety as to the immediate future of the China cotton goods export trade. In retaliation for the Chines exclusion law a boycott of American goods is threatened. The New York "Journal of Commerce" says:—It is admitted that the Chinaman has it within his power to injure materially the trade in cotton goods with the Empire from America, and it is simply a question whether he would regard it as advisable under the circumstances to take such action. While it is generally admitted that the Chinaman has cause for complaint in connection with the observance of the Exclusion Act, yet it is also contended that as a pure matter of business it is not likely that any remedial effect would be reached by attempts to stop or hinder trade with the Empire in American products. It may be pointed out that while Lancashire manufactures are so heavily sold it would be poor policy for Chinese dealers to close their alternative market. It is said, on the other hand, that "the native guilds have great influence with China merchants" and may use their influence strongly.

Writing on May 16, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say that they consider the cotton crop to be in a very backword, and even in some sections a serious, condition in Northern Texas, Arkansas, and a portion of the Indian territory. East of the Mississippi, however, the condition is said to be better than at the corresponding time last season. On the speculative position they say:—No evidence has appeared that the large holders of July have marketed their cotton, although it is believed they have been free sellers of October on the advance and possibly have sold in Liverpool as a partial hedge. This line of July cotton appears to be increased on every weak moment, for what purpose is not understood, as July deals are proverbial for their lack of profit in the past. Yet the commission-houses prefer that their customers should deal in the new crop deliveries, as all the factors that will affect prices are to be found in the new and not in the old crop. Messrs. Hubbard say that they do not expect spinners to follow the advance much further, and it may be noted that on May 16 middling American was 4'40d.

Mr. Harvey Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association, is reported to have announced at the recent Cotton Convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, that of New Orleans on the 30th inst. there will be prepared, under the auspices of the Association one of the best acreage and crop reports ever issued. "It will, he said, "be absolutely impartial. Proper reports will be made by the various civil subdivisions to the State divisions, and the State divisions will assemble at New Orleans to audit reports and make up the general estimate. It will represent the most careful investigation," His personal opinion is that the acreage will show a reduction of between 12 and 15 per cent, and we suppose that the special virtue of this cotton-growers' report, as compared with the Government returns, will be its bullishness. Spinners, will attach more weight to reports from a less interested source.

CAPT. R. P. HOBSON, known to fame as Lieut. Hobson, who sank the Merrimac across the entrance to Santiago Harbour during the war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba, was married at Tuxedo to Miss Griselda Houston Hull. It is claimed that the young couple come of the finest unadulterated American stock, the bride having in her veins the best Southern blood, and the bridegroom the very best Northern blood. The newspapers give much space to the interesting event. Capt. Hobson, since the war and his famous kissing tour, has been giving close attention to the technical part of his profession, and is regarded as one of the most promising officers in Uncle Sam's Navy.

MIND'S-EYE VIGNETTES.

The most cultivated lovers of natural scenery have often felt the difficulty of recalling the innumerable details of a broad and imposing landscape. It is not that there is too much for the eye: but the spectator invariably finds that there is far too much for his memory, and that he can neither retain nor reconstitute the various features which have combined to produce the impression received. Something of the same feeling, says a writer in the "Globe," arises in regard to landscape paintings, which are so often baffling to the recollection, that to revisit one after a short, interval is to receive almost a new impression. Lord Orford made this the reason of his preference for portraits, observing that "however excellent in its distribution of wood, water, and buildings a landscape may be, it leaves not a single trace on the memory." In striking contrast with the confused effect thus suggested is that produced by an exquisite vignette, the impression of which is so often ingrained in the mind that it recurs with startling vividness. When French artists first conceived the idea of these subsidiary illustrations as an adornment for books, they generally surrounded them with a decorative border of vine leaves. For such a purpose, perhaps no better choice could have been made. But the fashion becoming irksome, the leafy decoration was dropped, and the little pictures were left to suggest such picturesque extension as the mind might supply.

In literature, the most laborious descriptions of land and sea-scape are often ineffective, not to say wearisome, because the reader finds it almost impossible, in Emerson's words, to "integrate the parts." But no such difficulty is found with the literary vignette. It lives in the mind's-eye as a graceful refrain haunts the ear. William Black and R. D. Blackmore were both masters in these several forms of art; the one aiming at broad effects of sea and sky, the other at exquisite detail, of which perhaps no other writer ever crowded so much into so small a space. Most of them were undoubted copies of nature, vignettes stored in the memory, and vividly recalled before they were set down. In "Lorna Doone" occurs one of surpassing beauty and delicacy. "All by the hedge ran a little stream, a thing that could barely name itself, flowing scarcely more than a pint in a minute, because of the sunny weather. Yet had this rill little crooks and crannies, dark and bravely bearded, and a gallant rush through a reeden pipe, the stem of a flag that was grounded. Along and down the tiny banks, and nodding into one another, even across the main channel, hung the brown arcade of ferns, some with gold tongues languishing, some with countless ear-drops jerking, some with great quilled ribs uprising and long saws aflapping others cupped, and fanning over with the grace of yielding even as a hollow fountain spread by winds that have lost their way." To some persons this may seem to be little more than a glass-case specimen of nature's handiwork. But we can see, and recall, it as the true mind's-eye vignette of a word-painter of genius.

Such impressions, however, might be more or less fugitive but for the inevitable contexts which they suggest. Once fairly established in the memory, the actual vignette of nature becomes the symbol of a hundred cherished, if half-forgotten, surroundings. No one familiar with Devonshire lanes can contemplate Blackmore's delicate little centrepiece without referring it to its appropriate niche in a wider scene. Again, the same writer gives us in the fewest words a New Forest vignette which, of great beauty in itself, at once stands out as the type and symbol of the whole leafy framework. This is precisely what the eye of the mind does for its own inward visions. It has often been said, and perhaps oftener felt, that no associations are stronger than those connected with a garden. But the most vivid recollection will probably be of some tender little vignette which stands for and conjures up the whole. An unexpected trait is revealed in the character of Napoleon when we find him declaring that he should know his father's garden in Corsica blindfold by the smell of the earth." Who can doubt that the picture of that old garden was deeply etched on the tablet of his memory, or that it formed the symbol of many a clouded recollection of home and youth? Even when the disillusioned Falstaff drew near to the last scene of all, he "babbled of green fields," and many a haunting vignette of their natural English beauty ever remains with those who have once loved them.

Most persons have felt how soon the eye accommodates itself to the removal of an old object and the substitution of a new one, and Londoners have had special opportunities of testing the fact. Of late years a score of ancient landmarks have gone by the board, and whole streets and colonies been swept away. But, like the general features of a landscape, they are but feebly impressed upon the mental retina. Possibly, because they reflect so little of the joy of life. Or, perhaps, because memory so defeats itself in seeking to define the former position of well-known buildings that it soon becomes a dry matter of reference to plans and measurements. Here and there we may conjure up a kind of ghostly vignette, some shadow of an old-world gateway or of an obstinate old hostelry which has been an unconscionably long time in dying But such visions are like angels' visits, few and far between, and the mind's-eye finds it ever more and more difficult to picture them. It is otherwise with those pleasant reminiscences of country scenes, of which happily few persons are wholly destitute. And there is no reason when these mind's-eye vignettes are at once so charged with hope and memory, as in the full flush of the spring.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH vs. Y. M. C. A.

A MATCH was played between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, and resulted in a win at the call of time for the former by 3 wickets and 49 runs. Gawthorn for the Y. M. C. A., put up a very useful 46. For the Telegraph, A. D'Silva played a very long innings and added 62 to the total. A. Moore neatly performed the hat, trick the first wicket being bowled, the second l-b-w, and the third caught. The following are the scores.:—

Y. M. C. A.

Higgins, b Netscher	9
Hildrith, b Dudley	19
Gawthorn, not out	46
Cullen, b Netscher	0
Peyton, b Dudley	1
Essai, b A Moore	6
Nash, l-b-w b Moore	0
Atkinson, c Edie, b Moore	9
Grennan, b D'Souza	13
Pooler, b Moore	7
Robottom, b Dudley	7
Extras	8
Total	116

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Netscher, b Higgins	3
D'Silva, b Grennan	62
Edie, c Atkinson, b Higgins	15
A Moore l-b-w, b Grennan	16
D'Souza, b Cullen	1
Speechly, run out	14
Harle, b Grennan	0
St Anne, not out	7
Dudley, not out	0
N Leslie, did not bat	
M Nigel-Jones, did not bat	
Extras	42
Total for 7 wickets..	165

IT is given to members of Parliament to see ghosts. It is given to sailors to hear them. A Glasgow barque encountered a "forest of ice" off Newfoundland. The crew are convinced that one of the bergs was haunted. As they passed they heard sounds like the voices of women, the lowing of cows, the crowing of cocks, and the cackling of hens. The phenomenon might be explained by the "wind in the trees"—the giant branches of the icy forest—and the reverberation of the sailors' own cries; just as the vision of the "Flying Dutchman" probably arose from an optical delusion confirmed and exaggerated by superstition. But let us refrain from offering any such material explanation. Science has robbed us of too many vain imaginings, which were more pleasant than reality. He who would deprive the sailors of their haunted iceberg would be as big a knave as the man who suggests that the ghost of Sir Cayne Rasch was not an honest ghost.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM IN INDIA.

IT was inevitable, perhaps, that with the gradual industrial development of India on manufacturing lines, we should hear something of the menace to agriculture involved by the transference of labour from the soil to the workshops. The scarcity of competent labour for mills and factories is a very real one, and it is especially noticeable in Cawnpore and smaller industrial centres like Delhi, for example, where the supply of such labour is never really equal to the local demand and is most difficult to retain. Because the Indian Government are, at last, commencing to take something more than an academic interest in the labour problem as it affects industries other than agriculture; a fear has been expressed that the interests of the latter may suffer, that agriculture is in fact suffering now. It is further urged that if it be necessary to assist manufacturing industries on the labour side, agriculture equally claims the special attention of the administration. We are of opinion that these views are illogical and must spring from an ignorance more or less profound of the real facts of the situation and also of the economic conditions of India. It would indeed seem even upon a most cursory examination of the problem that the more fact of shortage—considerable shortage in good mill, manufacturing, and mine labour were an indication that agricultural labour could not be suffering from a very serious depletion. And if by the light of the last Census Report we examine the most trustworthy statistics to hand upon the subject it will be seen that, at present, the supply of agricultural labour stands in no danger of depletion. The Census Commissioner in fact when dealing with the conditions which affect non-agricultural occupations" adverts to the issue not whether the manufacturing workers are increasing but whether on the contrary the increase is not, rather to be found among the agriculturists. He observes: 'The above examination of the return so far as it relates to agricultural avocations, has been carried into some detail, partly because agriculture which is the means of subsistence of two-thirds of the inhabitants of India is by far the most important item in the classified scheme of operations, and partly because it was necessary to show that the growing dependence on the land which a superficial comparison of the results of the present Census with those of its predecessor would seem to suggest, has no real existence in fact." In the Census Report the Agricultural population was classified as under:—

Landlords and Tenants	52 p.c. of the population.
Agricultural labour	12 p.c. " "
Growers of special products	1 p.c. " "
Agricultural training and supervision forests &c.	1-3 p.c. " "

A highly typical group in the manufacturing industries is that of "Textile Fabrics and Dress." Here out of every 10,000 of the population 381 persons are [supported, while the actual workers are 194. Cotton industries claim the bulk of these operatives with 262 supported and 135 actual workers in every 10,000 of the population. The group is interesting as it serves to illustrate the extremely complex nature of the factors which go to make up Census aggregates. The cotton weavers so far as figures go shewed a decline of 10 per cent., their numbers being returned as 5,448,120 in 1891 and only 5,805,243 in 1901. The Commissioner was careful, however, to explain that the decline was almost wholly fictitious. The figures included 347 728 persons employed in cotton mills as against the vast majority of weavers who ply the handloom. Now would anybody contend that the millions of workers in the handloom industry would not have except as a result so to speak of the modern textile conditions of the east. We know very well the contention would be the other way about. The fact is then that instead of cotton mills taking workers away from the land they certainly have a tendencyso far to senda certain number of persons—handloom weavers let us say—back to the land. We are not dogmatising on the point either one way or the other. What is, however, quite certain is that cotton mill labour does no injury to agricultural labour and the same conclusion is probably true of other industries. Take the jute industry for instance. The number of workers in jute and other fibres with their families was shown in the census as having risen from 461 to 649 thousands. About one third of the total were operatives in the Bengal Jute Mills and jute presses and aggregated 143 000 compared with 38 000 ten years ago. Before jute can be treated in the mill it has to be grown, and it is absurd to suppose that the increase in jute manufactures has not led also to an increase in jute cultivators or agriculturists. An industry in short which is feared to work up a vegetable product must of necessity increase the number of cultivators but this fact is in certain quarters deeply overlooked; the result being some very edifying but quite wrong conclusions.—"Capital.

PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES, 1905.

June
a Sat 17th New High School C C, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 18th Pasi and Present Students, Anjaman-i-Islam High School Team, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 24th R I M Dockyard C C, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 25th Liberal Esplanade C C, Parsee Gym Ground
b Mon 26th B B and C I Ry C C, Parsee Gym Ground

July
a Sat 1st Sir J J P B Ins'n C C, Paree Gym Ground
Sun 2nd Liberal Marine Lines C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 8th R I M Dockyard C C, Return, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 9th Alliance C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 15th Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 16th Imperial C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 22nd B B and C I Ry C C, Return, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 23rd Lord Northbrooke C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 29th Kalli Brothers C C, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 30th Baronet C C, Parsee Gym Ground

August
a Sat 5th Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 6th John Bright C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 12th St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 13th Islam Gymkhana, Parsee Gym Ground
b Mon 14th Elphinstone C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 19th Wilson College Gymkhana, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 20th Esplanade C C, Parsee Gym Ground
b Wed 23rd Fort High School C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 26th / Sun 27th } Bombay Combined Colleges' Team, Parsee Gym Ground

September
b Sat 2nd Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gym Ground
Sun 3rd Young Zoroastrian C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 9th Technical College Gymkhana, Parsee Gym Ground
b Mon 11th
b Tues 12th / b Wed 13th } Parsees vs Presidency, Poona Gym Ground
Sat 16th Bombay Sports C C, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 17th International C C, Parsee Gym Ground
a Sat 23rd Mahomedan C C, Parsee Gym Ground
Sun 24th Islam Gymkhana, Return, Islam Gym Ground
a Sat 30th Bombay Gymkhana, Return, Parsee Gym Ground

a Half-day Matches.
b Holidays.

BIG BATTALIONS STILL A NECESSITY.

IT is impossible, we think, to point to any existing troops as good as the Japanese, more fierce and obstinate in attack, more grimly tenacious in defence, more simple in their requirements, more unflinchingly patient under hardships, more unconquerable in the face of obstacles. It may be that the French under Napoleon were better marchers; though the performances of the Japanese during the turning movement to the west of Mukden throw considerable doubt upon the accuracy of depreciatory criticism on this score. But so far as our present information extends, no infantry, from the time of Cæsar to the present day, has ever shown so complete a disregard for all the dangers and difficulties of war, or has carried more serenely to its logical conclusion the theory that annihilation is better than defeat. Yet even these amazing soldiers have not been able to dispense with the advantage of numerical superiority! How then, can any State, whose manhood is nurtured under far different ideals of life and conduct to those which animate the Japanese safely forego the resource of numbers? That small, brains of men well handled have produced, and will continue to produce, great local effect on a field of battle may be freely admitted; but that any soldier or statesman, cognisant of the infinite chances of war and of the varied play of national character, would willingly stake his country's existence on the hypothesis that her soldiers will on all occasions prove themselves superior to those of a well-armed and well-disciplined enemy appears to us, in face of the experiences of the present campaign, inconceivable. —"Cornhill Magazine."

MR. WILLIAM C. JUTE, a well-known Pittsburg coal operator, who is reported to have lost millions of dollars in speculation recently committed suicide by shooting himself at a hotel in Atlantic City. He had gone there for his health, and his nurse was in an adjoining room. She was not aware that he had a revolver.

EXPLORATION.

THE KING'S TRIBUTE TO SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM.

A DINNER in honour of the retiring President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Clements A. Markham, took place in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, Sir George Taubman Goldie presiding.

The Chairman, in proposing "The King," read the following letter from Sir Dighton Probyn, received by Sir Clements Markham:—

"I am commanded by his Majesty to say it is with regret that he learns that you feel you must resign the office of President of the Royal Geographical Society. The King commands me to add that he, as Patron of the Society, cannot allow you to retire from the presidency without thanking you for, and congratulating you on, the able, zealous, and very successful way in which you have conducted the arduous and important duties connected with the Geographical Society during the twelve years you have been at its head" (cheers).

It proposing the Queen and the other members of the Royal family, the Chairman read the following letter from Sir Arthur Bigge:—

"The Prince of Wales desires me to tell you how much he regrets to learn from the newspapers that you are about to resign the office of President of the Royal Geographical Society which position you have held with such great distinction for many years" (cheers).

The Chairman in proposing "The Guest of the Evening, Sir Clements R. Markham, K. C. B., F. R. S." drew a graphic picture of the career of Sir C. Markham, referring to his travels, and, in particular to his literary activity.

Sir Clements Markham, in responding, said that the Chairman had painted a picture with no shadows in it. He had forgotten to ask them to look on the other side. Sir George Goldie was one of the best colleagues he (Sir C. Markham) had ever had to work with and he had valued his advice more than that of any one else during the past twelve years. In all this country he could not have had a better successor (cheers).

That day he had received a letter from the Viceroy of India—one of their gold medallists—wishing to congratulate the society, not on his (Sir C. Markham's) retirement but upon their having found so efficient a successor (hear, hear). They would forgive him, if he referred to his beginnings as a geographer—and he did so because he was reminded of them by the fact that his old friend and shipmate, Lord William Seymour, was sitting on his right hand. It was due to Lord William's father—Sir George Seymour—that he first seriously turned his mind to geography.

"We were making a very long voyage, and Sir George had sent for me, and told me to make abstracts for him of all the useful points in Captain Cook's and other explorers' voyages. Since that time I have considered geography as the most promising and useful pursuit that I could enter on. A few years passed on and with great trepidation I came to read my first paper to the Geographical Society. I found an unsympathetic audience as I had an unsympathetic chairman in the person of an old Admiral, whom I will not name. Who should get up, to my astonishment than Sir George Seymour, and the speech he made put such heart in me that I continued my studies."

The anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the afternoon at Burlington-gardens.

The Chairman, in his address said that he had, twelve years ago, pointed out that it was a fallacy to suppose that the work of discovery was nearly completed, and that there were no unknown regions, except the Polar Regions, to explore. There were wide tracts in all the great divisions, of the earth, which were unknown to them and which would furnish work for many years to come. Moreover, there were regions of vast extent, which were only very partially known, the more detailed examination of which would enable explorers to collect geographical information of the highest value and of the greatest interest.

During the time that had elapsed since that declaration many gallant explorers had reduced the unknown areas considerably, but by far the most important of the additions to their knowledge of Asiatic geography had been made in Tibet. The results of the last mission to that country were of immense importance, both to Tibet and to India, from a commercial and a political point of view, and would have been still more important, if Sir Francis Younghusband's admirable treaty had not been interfered with and altered for reasons avowedly unconnected with the interests of India or Tibet. Since their last anniversary they had welcomed Captain Scott and the other gallant explorers of the last Antarctic Expedition. On February 27, Captain Scott read his important paper on the geographical results of the expedition, but for full and complete information of his book next autumn, the scientific results would take a longer time for their preparation. Lieutenant Mulock, R. N., had been working hard for several months past at the maps of the Antarctic Expedition, and he hoped to finish the work by next June. Mulock was doing the work thoroughly and the result would be a map of remarkable accuracy, most artistically drawn and finished, which would be of great value to geographers and geologists.

All had gone well except with the good ship Discovery. It was the earnest wish of the society that so valuable a vessel, the only one ever built specially for scientific purposes should be taken by the Admiralty and preserved until she was needed for another expedition. The vessel was offered at a price which would have only left sufficient funds for the publications. She would have been invaluable for magnetic observations, as she was the only vessel on which they could be taken. He understood that the American Government was building a vessel specially for that purpose. The Discovery would also have been useful for deep-sea soundings for surveyings, and for other purposes. But the Admiralty was badly advised from a quarter whence they had a right to expect sympathy, and not hostility to the interests of geography and exploration The refusal was to be looked upon under the circumstances as a national calamity. They were thus driven into selling the Discovery to the Hudson's Bay Company for £10,003. Incidentally Sir Clements observed that it seemed to him that the next Antarctic expedition should work its way down to the western coast of Graham Land, on the track of Larsen, and solve the question of its insularity.

In introducing Sir George Goldie his successor in the office of president, the chairman mentioned that Sir George was an able administrator, a great promoter of geographical exploration and the founder of the colonies of Southern and Northern Nigeria. During the meeting the founder's medal was presented to Sir Martin Conway for his explorations of various mountain regions of the world; the patrons' medal to Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R. E., for his valuable work whilst acting as principal survey officer on the recent Tibet Mission; and the Victoria research medal to Mr. John George Bartholomew, who had done more than any professional cartographer to raise cartography in this country.

WHY THE RUSSIAN ARMY HAS FAILED.

IN our opinion, the real secret of the Russian reverses—and if we are right it is one that leaves no hope for the future—lies in their inferior organisation, the absence in any considerable degree of the capacity for combined action on the part of the higher commanders, and, above all, in the fact that their infantry, individually and collectively, are inferior to their opponents in battle. The larger the armies which are employed, the more difficult does clear insight into the dispositions of the enemy become, the greater grows the proportion of events which must be controlled by local commanders, and the more vital the need of intelligent co-operation. But even the possession of these qualities is by itself insufficient to secure victory. It is impossible for any commander to control these vast seas of combat, of wich the fluctuations, indefiniteness, and extent present problems of a strategic rather than of a tactical nature, if he remains on the defensive. He will do well to abandon Russian formalism, to throw aside all ideas of a central reserve—which, as at Mukden, may arrive too late and too exhausted for attack or for defence—and by an unshrinking offensive to endeavour to upset his opponent's combinations and force him to conform to his own. The "strategic defensive has long been condemned by all schools of military opinion; it would seem that the tactical defensive, as it comes to approximate more and more to the properties of the strategic, is similarly doomed.—"Cornhill Magazine."

ONCE again the Channel Tunnel scheme, which has been in abeyance for over twenty years, is likely to be dragged into the light and seriously considered as a practical project. The matter has been under discussion at a meeting of English and French railway managers, and the opin on was expressed that the time was near, when the national approval might be sought with reasonable prospects of success The support of France and the investors is reckoned as assured. It is from this side of the Channel that opposition will come, if at all. Twenty years ago the argument that killed the Bill was that of the increased risk of invasion. The cordial relations now existing between France and England, of course, discount this objection to some extent. It is a pity that Mr. Balfour, in his recent estimate of the chances of invasion, could not have taken this possible factor into account. As to the commercial advantages to both countries of such a tunnel, if once constructed, there could be but little question.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MAY 26.

THE FASCINATION OF LONDON.

IN one of the great institutions of the Metropolis in which noble women consecrate their lives to the service of the sick and poor is a young lady fresh from her novitiate in the country. Her friends expected to see her pine and droop in her new surroundings, to find her all nerves from the rush and whirl of the new life. Instead, health, vivacity, and happiness have resulted. You see, she explains, the roar of the traffic is such splendid music, such a wonderful tonic. Luckily this was not said to a member of the society whose object it is to suppress street noises. And there is an explanation: the lady who loves the roar of the traffic has spent her probation term in an asylum for the deaf and dumb.

A COMEDY OF SILENCE.

No doubt that the bulk of the flock of St. Albans congregation when his Grace preached on Sunday to and for the deaf and dumb failed to endorse the dictum of the lady preacher that, even in a position to realise all the pathos in [illegible] although many of them are capable of speech, the eyes must ever serve as their ears. Sir Arthur Fairbairn, president of the Deaf and Dumb Association, and herself one of the afflicted community, prefers the manual system, and his known prediction once led to a diverting dilemma. He was invited to dine at a London club by a man who had asked also two other men strangers to each other. When the host arrived he found these two talking for all they were worth, on their hands, each believing the other to be the deaf and dumb baronet.

PUZZLES FROM NATURE.

We have all heard of such things as a cat and a hen rearing their respective progeny in the same nest; of bitches becoming the foster-mothers of fox-cubs, and vixens the foster-mothers of puppies. One of the queerest things of this character happened last autumn, at Garstang, Lancashire, where Mr. John Bradley a well-known agriculturist, was the proud possessor of a "happy family," of which the head was a female ferret, and the junior branch a young rabbit. The matron had eaten her own family, but given the rabbit for food, adopted and suckled it. Even this becomes ordinary when contrasted with the doings of a cat at Bisbee's Shortford, which, having a family of three, caught as many rabbits last week, and is rearing them with the kittens.

THE LION AND THE LAMB.

There used to be a couple of implacable enemies in an otherwise peaceful household; a cat and a dog, which lived up or down to the conditions implied by the proverbial phrase. Well, the cat had kittens, and these were taken from her to go to their rest beneath the roses, via the bucket of water. The bereaved mother mourned deplorably, moped about the house, would not eat, became a sort of embodied ghost of her own dead self. Her enemy, the terrier, ceased to annoy her began tenderly to shepherd her about, dropped pieces of food in her way and played about her as if he would like to be friendly. It was no good. Then they missed the dog for some hours. He came back eventually, bounding. Upon the hearthrug before the cat he deposited a furry something; retreated, returned with something else; and again went out, to come back with a similar burden. They were the dead-and-buried kittens which he had discovered and resurrected for the comfort of their mourning dam.

SUNDAY FISH.

Attention having been called by the death of a woman to the danger of tainted mackerel, it is interesting to remember that that fish, because of its tendency rapidly to decompose, holds a peculiar position among foods. It is the subject of a special Act of Parliament. So long ago as 1698 they knew the evil consequences resulting from eating mackerel of uncertain post mortem age. So they passed an Act of Parliament enacting that except during the hours of Divine service this fish may be sold on the Sabbath. That Act has never been repealed.

THE KING'S SUGAR.

The price and quality of sugar, which are again agitating commercial circles, have often been the cause of trouble in this country. James I, complained through the Board of Green Cloth of that supplied to him, and the City Council held an inquiry. The Royal grocer blamed the refiners, but that latter retorted that it was an alien sugar; that the King's grocer, for the purpose of injuring home refiners, introduced foreigners who sold Low Country sugar the best of which was in ferior to the worst refined in London.

HOW THE JAPS CHEAT.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, recently overheard two Americans discussing his nation. The Japanese, said one of them ought to b exceeded from this country. Their young men come here to school, and no sooner do they arrive than they begin a systematic course of cheating. How is that I asked the other. They pay tuition for one, replied the complainant, but they learn enough for two or three.

M. WYNDHAM AND MR. GLADSTONE.

During Mr. Gladstone's last illness a remarkable eulogy of the statesman appeared in the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

We have already referred to the auxetophone of the Hon. C.A. Parsons, and,we may add, Mr. Horace Short. It has, we learn, been acquired by the Gramophone Company of London, who intend to place it on Transatlantic liners for the amusement of passengers. In it the usual diaphragm of glass or mica of the gramophone is replaced by a small valve which controls the admission of compressed air to the trumpet. The air is supplied from a small pump in the pedestal at a pressure of 2lbs. per square inch. The valve consists of a fine comb of aluminium, or magnalium, whose teeth cover the corresponding gaps in a comb of brass, through which the compressed air passes into the trumpet.

When the combs approach closely the passage of air is checked. The magnalium valve is moved by the style of the gramsphone, and this regulates the air so as to reproduce the original sounds on the record, but in a modified form as regards quality and loudness. The tone, it seems, is fuller, owing to harmonics. Speech can be followed distinctly up to 500 yards. On calm days the sound can be heard for two or three miles.

"Scopolamine," the new vegetable anæsthetic to which we lately referred, is it appears, extracted from the Scopolia japonica, a herbeceous plant belonging to the Solanea, under the name of belladonna of Japan. It slackens the respiration, accelerates the heart, and has a narcotic effect on the brain, due to an inhibitive action on the pneumogastric nerve. A solution containing a milligramme and a quarter of scopolamine per cubic centimetre, to a milligramme of water is used for a subcutaneous injection two hours before the operation, then a second injection one hour, and a third half an hour before the operation. To make it innocuous chlorhydrate of morphine is used (a centigramme per cubic centimetre).

A quarter of an hour to twenty minutes after the first injection the patient gets drowsy, and finally sleeps. After the third injection the sleep is profound enough for the operation. The patient continues to sleep for hours after it. More than 1,500 operations have been made with it in Germany. In France it has been combined with chloroform.

Dr. Huchard has tried Clements remedy formic acid mentioned by us last Friday, and confirms his results. Formic acid rapidly increases the muscular power. After the first doses the subject's power of doing mechanical work is increased from three to five times. It is preferable to take alkaline instead of acid salts, which irritate the stomach in the long run. It is not known whether the acid as Clement things, activates the muscular exchanges, or whether, as Huchard supposes, it produces a certain anesthesia diminishing the sense of fatigue, but, in any case, the effect is the important thing, especially for jweakly or tired persons.

According to the annual of the Observatory of Zi-ka-wei, published at Shanghai, the population of the eighteen provinces of China, including Manchuria, is 407 millions, or seven millions more than that of the British Empire. They inhabit an area smaller than Europe, less Russia and Great Britain. The density of population is on the whole, much the same as that of Europe but it varied from 105 per square kilometre in the rich fertile provinces (304 in Shantung) to little or nothing in the northern provinces of Mongolia and thereabout.

How is it that ephemeral insects, which only live a few days or weeks, and have no parental education, acquire their instincts? M. Perier explains it by supposing that in geological ages, like the carboniferous era, when insects flourished, there was perpetual summer, owing to the greater size of the sun, and insects had time to acquire instincts, which they have transmitted to their descendants now. The seasons came into force, he thinks, in the Tertiary, epoch, and brought a shorter life to many insects, which, however, retained their inherited instincts.

It is known that shallow water reduces the speed of ships and makes them harder to steer, but, according to Rota, an Italian engineer, when the depth is over ten times the draught, this drawback continues. Experiments made in the German Navy show that with speeds between 12 and 21 knots, and depths between seven to 50 metres, torpedo-boats burned more carbon according as the depth was shallower.

Mr. Charles Law, of Cleveland, Ohio, has invented an automatic bottle-washing machine. It is a sort of endless chain bottle holder travelling over pulleys through hot and cold water. It holds over 2,000 bottles at a charge, and washes them in about 35 minutes.

The "Engineering Review" describes a simple device for making springs, which may be useful to amateurs. It consists of a hole drilled through a bar of Bessemer steel and a pin having a wheel head entering it. A second hole, perpendicular to the first, admits the metal, for example, wire, to the pin, round which it is coiled by turning the wheel head.

The clear and rational French metric system of weights and measures is now rapidly displacing the arbitrary and confused systems of other countries, and seems destined to become universal but there is a difficulty with regard to the carat of jewellers which is normally equivalent to 205 1-2 milligrammes, though it varies in different countries. It is proposed to change the carat to 200 milligrammes, and thus bring it more into line with the metric system.

Mr. Stillwell, electrical expert of the Interurban Railroad Company, New York, reports that the moving platform going nine miles an hour is not much slower than train cars with their stoppages at stations, and it has a capacity for carrying passengers about 70 per cent greater, so that it is likely to become useful in great cities.

Bee venom is supposed in America to relieve rheumatism, and bee culture for the sake of stings is going on in Philadelphia.

At Gysinge, in Sweden, there is a powerful electric furnace invented, by Kjellin, based on the idea of making a steel bath the secondary circuit of a transformer. It is an induction furnace, where as others are are and Incandessence furnaces. It prepares steel equal to the best crucible steels.

Professor Pickering, of Harvard University, has discovered by photography a tenth satellite of Saturn. It is about 200 miles in diameter, and moves round Saturn, in a direction against the hands of a watch, seen from the north, in 21 days 6 hours. The plane of its orbit is considerably inclined to that of the rings.

The "Hospital" says:—"There is no class of workers to which this country owes more than to the merchant seamen; and it is fitting therefore, that their welfare should receive the first regard. . . . The suggestion has been made, that if any further restrictions are desirable in the interests of humanity they should be laid down by some international convention and made to apply to all civilised countries alike so as not to penalise unfairly those countries whose standard of hygienic morality is the highest. Whatever truth there may be in these arguments and it must be admitted that shipowners are in the best position to judge of their value, it is to be hoped that public opinion will not be slow to realise that our sailors are not being fairly treated,and to demand that unnecessary dangers from disease shall not be added to the natural perils of the sea."

The "Times" says:—It is quite clear that Dr. Creighton does not believe in the activity, even if he believes in the existence of the bacillus pestis; and his doctrines founded be it observed, upon a visit to India made for the special purpose of plague study, carry us literary back to the time when Simon declared that polluted earth, air, and water were for us the causes of cholera. Dr. Creighton regards the poison of plague as something, whether gaseous or particulate he does not tell us, which finds its home in porous soils that have become loaded with dirt and refuse in excess of their power to dispose of them by oxidation or nitrification, and which assume its greatest virulence when such soils furnish the foundations of human habitations, and discharge their noxious contents at night into the rooms which are occupied by sleepers. The many able and learned men who take pride in being bacteriologists will be likely, we think, to regard Dr. Creighton and his views with considerable disfavour but it is at least clear that his recommendations, if they could be carried into action, would have none but a salutary influence upon the populations concerned. Many years have now passed away since the late Sir George Buchanan, in his capacity of a Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, reported upon the improvements which had been produced in the public health of twenty northern towns in England by sanitary works of a permanent character, including subsoil drainage better buildings, and better water supply. The results were very remarkable ? and in no respect more so than in the diminution of the mortality previously produced by consumption and other forms of tuberculosis. Reforms of a similar character in India, even if they failed to arrest the expansion of plague, would certainly be effective in banishing other maladies, or in rendering the population better able to resist them; and it is much to be wished that the Government, in a country where so little can be expected from independent action, could see its way to take the initiative in reforms of the character which Dr. Creighton's paper would suggest.

ANOTHER SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. BALFOUR ASKS A PLEDGE OF ORDER.

There was a serious interchange of views between Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman over the Liberal vote of censure. The Prime Minister desired a pledge that the Liberals would not cause a repetition of the disorder, when he again put up the Colonial Secretary to speak first in reply to the Liberal attack, but Sir Henry refused to give the pledge on the ground that the restraining of the House lay with the Chair alone.

Mr. Balfour, answering a series of questions on the Colonial Conference, said the Government would not submit any proposals for Imperial preference to the next year's Colonial Conference, any more than they did to the Conference held in 1902.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked what the business would be next week, and what day the Government would give for the vote of censure of which Sir Edward Grey had given notice.

Mr. Balfour.—The Budget will be taken on Monday. Any arrangement after that must depend in part on the right hon. gentleman himself. When the right hon gentleman originally suggested this vote of censure, I made an appeal to him to which he has not seen his way to make any response. What occurred was this. When the subject of the vote of censure was brought up on the motion for adjournment, the right hon. gentleman was listened to by those sitting on this side of the House with the profoundest attention and respect. He was followed by a member of the Government, who was not allowed to finish one sentence, and during the whole time, he stood at the table the inarticulate interruptions from the other side were not deprecated, by the right hon. gentleman (Ministerial cheers). I do not want to go back on old sores, but let it be remembered that the right hon. gentleman proposes to discuss the same subjects, and I propose to put up the same speakers (loud Ministerial cheers) in more or less the same order. I shall probably ask the Colonial Secretary to speak first, and I shall reserve myself to some later stage. I think the right hon. gentleman will see that I am bound not to my right hon. friend, but to the House and the country, to see that the scene that has disgraced you permanently. (Opposition cheers and disorders.)

Mr. John Ellis.—It has disgraced you permanently. (Opposition cheers and disorders.)

Mr. Balfour.—Does not recur, and that there is some danger of its recurring is quite evident from the noisy and disorderly interruption of the hon. gentleman, who is quite unable to control himself. (Cheers, and cries of "Withdraw.") In these circumstances, I shall ask him to prevent the recurrence of such an outrage as occurred last Monday.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—I am greatly surprised that the right hon. gentleman should have renewed to-day, the condition or stipulation, he mentioned two days ago. At the time I did not regard it as of a serious character. I cannot imagine it as serious. In the first place the right hon gentleman is aware that the Chair, and the Chair alone can enforce and maintain order in this House. We, as I to give the understanding, he asks, I should be so far usurping the functions of the Chair. He must also be aware that if there was any disorder last Monday, it was occasioned by the fact that the right hon. gentleman departed from the line of debate practice, when the personal conduct of a Minister or member is directly impugned, and did not himself rise to meet the charges made against him. There was no discourtesy intended or felt towards the Colonial Secretary. A large number of members of the House have experienced the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the Prime Minister's views and his opinions, and, when confronted by a statement made by me in plain and unaggressive terms, showing, as I think a prima facie breach of faith, the right hon. gentleman did not think it desirable to rise immediately and explain. That was the cause of the disorder (Opposition cheers). Yes, that and that alone; and, if similar circumstances arose again, it is natural enough to suppose that a similar thing would occur ("Oh, oh!" and disorder.) There has not been any desire on the part of my hon. friends to disturb the ordinary business, except in a case like this, where the ordinary practice has been flagrantly departed from. I cannot give the undertaking he asks and I could not think of giving it (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Balfour.—The right hon. gentleman has said it down that it is no di courtesy to allow a right hon. gentleman to stand for fifty minutes without a word of his speech being heard. He has laid it down that there was provocation sufficient to justify the procedure. That is a doctrine going to the very root of parliamentary life. He has defended his friends by saying I was violating the rule of the House by not rising at once and by waiting till the whole attack had developed. That is an absolutely new doctrine to which I altogether refuse to subscribe. The right hon. gentleman has told his friends that they will be justified in pursuing the same course, if the same situation arises. Well sir, the same situation will arise, for I do not propose whatever attacks may be made upon me to rise early in the debate. In those circumstances, the right hon. gentleman having given us fair warning that his friends would be justified in pursuing previous tactics, I have nothing more to say.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman,—I do not conceive this motion to be at all of the same character as that proposed last Monday. This motion deals with the whole question of the Colonial conference, and the policy to be submitted to it, and the results from it. It is a perfectly reasonable thing on the resolution that another Minister should be put up and that would be no ground for disorder. On Monday last, there was a direct challenge an imputation of dishonourable conduct against a high official of the Crown, who refused or appeared to evade it, when he alone could give a reply (Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh," and "Withdraw," and opposition cheers). When the uproar which ensued had subsided.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, pointing to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, said: the Chancellor of the Exchequer appears to lose his temper the moment any question of this sort arises (Ministerial laughter and cries of "Withdraw"). In these circumstances, I shall ask him to prevent the recurrence of such an outrage as occurred last Monday.

Mr. Balfour,—These interruptions are intolerable. The right hon. gentleman has laid down a doctrine absolutely ruinous to our procedure. I have been subject to probably more individual and personal attack than any member of the House when I was at the Irish Office. But I never heard it laid down that I was bound to reply at once. I repudiate the doctrine absolutely. Nothing will induce me to be a party to it. It is a violation of Parliamentary procedure, which should receive the severest condemnation from the Leader of the Opposition, if he desires the debate should be conducted fairly and decently. I should like to know, if we are to get a fair hearing, if I give a day or whether we are not.

Sir H Campbel.-Bannerman.—Of course, if the debate be properly conducted (cheers)

Mr. Balfour.—If he will inform me that to the best of his ability, and so far as his knowledge of events goes—I withdraw the words "to the best of his[illegible]ability," because the right hon. gentleman has repudiated any influence with his friends that the debate will be fairly conducted—I will give Tuesday, otherwise I shall not do it.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—We had better know how we stand (A Voice: "Are you going to give the pledge?" Cheers and counter cheers.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—There is nothing I can see to lead to a departure from the ordinary course of debate if the right hon gentleman does not provoke it (cries of "Oh," and "Withdraw."

Mr. Churchill.—Will the Prime Minister use his influence with his own followers to secure a hearing for those members on this side, who wished to speak? (cries of "Don't answer").

Mr. Balfour.—I understand that the right hon. gentleman opposite has accepted though in somewhat grudging and stumbling language. In that case I shall be quite ready to give Tuesday.

Mr. Bryn Roberts.—Why don't you climb down at once.

Mr. Churchill again rose.

The Deputy Speaker.—This is now becoming a debate and cannot be prolonged.

Mr. Churchill again rose, but the Deputy Speaker terminated the incident by calling upon the clerk to read the orders of the day.

If the report that John D. Rockefeller, junior, has been impelled by his scruples to retire from the Standard Oil Company is improbable, it is far from being impossible. He is not an inspiriting character, but he is honest and unassuming, and takes life with the utmost seriousness. The heir to the largest fortune ever amassed by an individual, he has not one expensive taste—except his pleasure in driving fine horses. He works hard, devotes little time to social engagements, and, like his father, lives on the simplest fare. He travels to and from his office each day, not in a private car, but in the ordinary, coach, corresponding to a third-class carriage on an English railway. He carries his own bag from the station—his papers are usually done up in a modest brown paper parcel. Apart from his work, his chief interest in life is his Bible class for young men which he conducts every Sunday morning. He constantly preaches on the text that wealth has no relation to happiness. To be consistent, he would not only have to retire from active participation in the affairs of the Oil Trust, but to relinquish all claim to the fortune built up by methods for which his father has been continually criticised. It would hardly be surprising, if the earnest young Baptist was carried by his convictions to this extreme. But it might be a misfortune for his country. By whatever methods the Rockefellers have obtained their wealth, their control of it is eminently sane and safe.

MARQUESS AND MOTOR-CARS.

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION BY LORD QUEENSBERRY.

The Marquess of Queensberry attended the West London Police Court in order to complain to the magistrate of the excessive and dangerous speed of motor-cars which travelled along the Hammersmith-road. He resided in Edith villas—off the main road—and twice in the last ten days he had been nearly killed in crossing the road. On Tuesday morning, a motor-car,going at a rate of at least 25 miles an hour, came along without any warning and grazed his arm. He dared not send his children to the Park unless he were with them, as the nurse refused to take the responsibility. He had complained to the police, and had also wired to the Commissioner, but had received no reply. He was not a timid man having served in her late Majesty's navy, and lived and travelled extensively in the outlying parts of Africa, North and South America, Australia, Russia and Siberia. During all those travels he had never carried arms, being a peaceful man. Now he wished to ask the magistrate, if he was at liberty to carry a revolver or rifle to protect himself and his family from sudden death. In India or Africa if a man ran amok, he was shot like a dog, and he asked what difference there was between the motor fiend and the man who ran amok.

Mr. Lane, K.C, observed that the applicant would probably get into some difficulty, if he took a loaded rifle through the streets. On the other hand, if he could get a licence for a pistol, he was at liberty to carry it about. He (the magistrate) had no doubt the Marquess had solid grounds for his complaint. The police did all they could to check excessive driving.

Applicant.—I thought that possibly the Press might take note of my application, and so bring to these motor drivers an appreciation of the great danger they cause.

Mr. Lane.—I observe that the more citizen class of motorists are forming an association for checking this sort of thing. I quite agree with you that some of them think the whole place belongs to them, and that they can go at what speed they think fit. Your application is an interesting one and I have no doubt you will find it is faithfully reported.

Inspector Flavel informed the magistrate that that morning a telegram had been received from the Chief Commissioner directing an inspector to call on the Marquess and obtain particulars of the accident to him.

Mr. Lane.—Yes; I think that that should be inquired into. It seems to have been an aggravated case.

The Marquess thanked his Worship and withdrew.

A JOKE BY ARTHUR ROBERTS.

A frock suit, made of a dark brown material thinly striped with white, which Mr. Arthur Roberts wore in a musical comedy not long ago, greatly took the fancy of a Canadian at the theatre one night, and (says "M.A.P.") he wrote to Mr. Roberts asking whether it represented the latest London fashion. He received an answer to the effect that it represented only a mild form of the newest thing in frock suits, the real article, such as those worn by the smart set of the West, having much broader stripes on it, and sleeves turned over at the cuffs with brown velvet!

A few weeks after providing this useful information, Mr. Roberts was walking one afternoon along Bond-street, when he saw coming towards him a tall and well-proportioned man, with a very angry expression in his eyes, attired in a coat somewhat resembling that of the zebra. Behind him walked a party of critical boys, engaged in making comments of an uncomplimentary character while the promenaders of the fashionable thoroughfare were staring him in amused wonder as he passed them. "This is no place for me," said the comedian to himself on beholding the tragic result of his joke, and he disappeared down a side turning with more than his usual alertness of step.

In the evening he received a message from the Canadian complaining that he had been down Bond-street but had not seen the smallest confirmation of the fashion he had been induced to adopt, and asking for an explanation. It being the last night of the musical comedy in which he was playing and his intention being to leave London on the morrow for a rambling holiday, Mr. Roberts replied to the Canadian that he would be well countenanced by striped frock-suits if he went into Hyde Park in his on the following afternoon. Mr. Roberts has not heard what became of him there.

THE BOY MORTALITY

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Death. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	4	11
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	10
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total...	29	25	118
Same date last year	8	7	61

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four fours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	3	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	9	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	4	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	31	27	111
Total plague deaths to date...	292,081	246,752	
Same date last year	10	9	60

Already noted for his work in bringing about the Anglo-French understanding, Sir Thomas Barclay has given further proof of his activities in the cause of peace by the establishment of a Peace Society of a new and exceptional kind, which already numbers its members by tens of thousands. The letters F.I.G., which stand for "Fraternitas inter Gentes," supply both its title and its motto. Already, we are told, it has 90,000 members in France alone and 40,000 in London, and the scheme is intended to embrace Germany and the United States as well. The simplicity of the society is its best guarantee of success. The sole rule binding each member is that he shall do all in his power to promote international goodwill. It is primarily a working-class movement, and will be stimulated by an exchange of visits between the various centres of industry. The society will have no Palace; it will issue no Rescript. But its quiet and almost subterraneau workings are likely to effect more real and lasting good in the cause of peace than all the great things that have hitherto been done and spoken at The Hague.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Kt Bachelor, 4141 tons, Captain C N Finnis will sail to-day for Marseilles and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer City of Karachi, 3313 tons, Captain T Collins will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2050 tons, Captain T A B Hawkes, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 960 tons, Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 8th June with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Mackenzie, Mrs Robertson and 2 children. Messrs Watson, Cooper, Spencer, W C England, and N Kishandas and 50 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3691	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Surada	3400	Engind			M Mackenzie & Co
Heebeni	3179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Shahnoor	2198				E Tejshoy
Idar	3616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Coromandel	3788	Montford	China	13-6	P & O Co
Bundesrath	1346	Tepe			A Strandee
Hanover	3638	Colran			T M & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Arechen Creg	3542	Reid			
Vadala	3164	Skinner			M M & Co
Ghuznee	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Hoveton	2291	Work			Gray Bros
Kapurthala	731	Butler			M M & Co
Henzada	1340	Hirst			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Urlana	3333	Butler			M M & Co
Mutlra	2059	Seddon			M M & Co

In the Stream.

R I M S Canning ..... Comdr A J Marshall ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Alavia	2974	Picot	Japan	17-6	E Tajshoy
B	Clan Lindsay	3490	Monahon	Hamburg	16-6	P M & Co
C&R	Stanley Hall	2960	Nuttall	L'pool	17-6	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Nile	3639	Livingston	Stream	10-6	M M & Co
F	Masagon	3220	Hall	Stream	10-6	P & O Co
H	Secounder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	12-6	M S Sidick
K	Othello	3527	Bradley	Hull	30	F Muir & Co
L	Mashtael	1110	Coates	R S ports	9-6	B P S N & Co
M	R I M S Dufferin	6670	Pitard	Hongkong	14-6	R I M
N	Union Le Hlque ship	252	Baud	Seichelles	12-6	A Hoyo
N	Nerbudda	1980	Manley	Durban	12-6	M M & Co
P	King Robert	3542	Saunders	Philadelphia		15-6 R A Willis & Co
Q	Nigaristan	1498	Edmunds	Leith	17-6	Latham & Co

Offside

Q	Upada	3383	Sheldrick		M M & Co

P. D. H. W.

	Indravati	513	Mohamed	Karachi	10-6 Shpd & Co
	Mohanadi	547	Hoosein	Rangoon	10-6 Shpd & Co
	Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhavnagar	10-6 Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

	Saga	399	Moe	F F steamer	10-6 Campbell & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Karachi	3343	Collins	K'chi	12-6 K N & Co
2	Arabia	2330	Read	L'pool	22-6 W & A G & Co
3	Dos Balduino	3044	Antonio	Genoa	15-6 G Orsceo
4	Ischia	2764	Coghlioto	China	17-6 G Orsceo
5	Vimeira	1745	Howat	Kobe	17-6 W & A G & Co
6	Chusan	7852	Kenrick	Shanghai	13-6 P & O Co
7	Provincia	2245	Courtade	Barcelona	17-6 T M & Co
8	Clan Robertson	3108	Ody	Marseilles	24-6 F M & Co
9	Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis	M'seilles	13-6 K Nixon & Co
10&11	Drachenfels	4701	Lontig	Hamburg	24-6 Glade & Co
13	Egypt	4178	Leadom	London	24-6 P & O Co
15	Werdenfels	2902	Sandshedt	Hamburg	17-6 Glade & Co
16	Lama	943	Trouson	Bussrah	15-6 M M & Co

30 tons orane.

Bahaduri ..... 829 Fakeera ..... K'chi ..... 13-6 Shpd & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Lama s	Trouson	Karachee, June 8
	Craigard s	Milburn	Calcutta, May 28
	Fulala s	Windebank	Melbourne, Mar 28
11	Southgate s	Thompson	Calcutta, May 27
	Salcheang s	fish	Gurbao, May 14
	Lhasa	McDearmid	Buareh, June 4

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Persia s	Houghton	London
	Scindia s	Hawkes	Calcutta
	Auchenerag s	Reid	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Kt Batchelor, Finnis for Marseilles &c
" City of Karachi, Collin for Liverpool via K'chi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Egypt for London
" Lama for Persian Gulf

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Names.	From
7	Alala	Farmer	Colombo
	Den of Airlie	J Dunming	London
	Kirkfield	T B Watson	Quilon
	Khodoong	W B Murrison	Rangoon
	Maharaja	R White	Andaman Island
	Pachomia	L B Clarke	Chittagong
	Sunda	H S Bradshaw	London

DEPARTURES.

7	Syriam	F Y Benning	Rangoon
8	Somali	C T Deany	London
	Simoom	R E Collins	Karwahi
	Neptune	A Henderson	Negapatam
	Regina	R Leiberg	Hongkong

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
5	Marienfels	Antwerp
6	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
7	Ellora	Tuticorin
8	Gwalior	Rangoon
8	Zumania	Negapatam

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 9.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday 11th and she is expected here on Wednesday the 14th instant at 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—250 cwts gum G Sojja
Arabia s—1097 cwts myrabollams P Luckmidas and Co; 270 cwts horns M Mahomed and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1695 cwts groundnuts D Nanjee and Co
Clan Robertson s—5000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Idar s—4945 cwts cottonseed A Khimjee; 2000 cwts bone meal E Kaderbhoy; 2100 cwts linseed and 92340 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson s—100 bales hemp K Visram and Co
Drachenfels s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—14001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 24 cwts gum D Vullithoy; 60 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 18 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ODESSA.

D Balduino s—125 cwts shbanum H Shroff and Co

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Hall s—4003 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Rance s—694 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 1435 bales cotton Shroff and Co; 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales cotton Jobangir B Petit and Co
Alavia s—2200 cwts barley D Nanjee and Co; 2000 cwts barley S Cooverjee

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—5 bales piecegoods R S Woonwalla and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—151 cwts sharkfins R Dhamjee and Co; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 21 cwts corrundunstone, 730 cwts doplate and 1 bale carpets P F Talati
Chusan s—69 cwts angoor M H E Elias; 73 cwts cloves P Soorjee and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chusan s—27 cwts ivory H Rowjee

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 3rd June 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd June 1905—G I P Ry system.	2,50,777	7,38,232	3,776	10,42,805
I M R do ...	64,178	1,06,384	456	1,71,018
Total....	3,14,955	8,92,636	4,232	12,11,873
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th June 1904—G I P R system...	2,73,193	8,13,441	5,776	10,92,410
I M R do ..	56,650	2,26,051	733	2,81,324
Total....	3,37,713	10,39,492	6,499	13,73,734
Increase or G I P R	—22,418	—27,180	—2,000	—31,605
Decrease... I M R..	+7,528	—1,19,667	—267	—1,10,339

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

As Well as Roughness and Redness.

One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

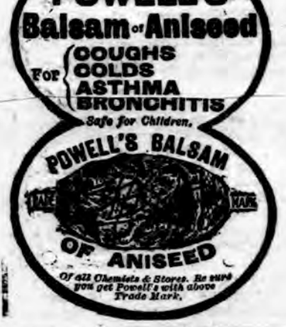
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

INSTANT RELIEF.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed

For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS

Safe for Children.



Of all Chemists & Stores. Be sure you get Powell's with above Trade Mark.

All parts interchangeable.
SEABROOK BROS., 32, 33, 34, Featherstone Street, London, E. C.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net) ..... 5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,333,130
Assets £8,688,243

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carb

PEACE PROSPECTS.

ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

NOT TOO MUCH INTERVENTION.

TSAR'S THANKS TO ROZHDESTVENSKY.

COUNTRY PROUD OF HIM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

President Roosevelt on the 6th instant sent to the Japanese and the Russian Governments a communication in which he said that he felt the time had come when, in the interests of all mankind, we must endeavour to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict.

The United States is interested in both Japan and Russia by the ties of friendship and goodwill and he felt the progress of the world was set back by the war between the two great nations.

He urged the two Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilised world to open direct negotiations for peace.

President Roosevelt's Note further earnestly, asks the belligerents to agree to a meeting of plenipotentiaries without an intermediary He will, he says, gladly assist in arranging the preliminaries and the time and place, but even these had better be arranged direct with Japan and Russia.

The Note was despatched on the afternoon of the 6th, after an assurance from Tokio and St. Petersburg that the proposal was acceptable.

The replies from Japan and Russia are now eagerly awaited.

The bourses at St. Petersburg and Tokio are most active to-day.

LATER.

Later news says that both belligerents have accepted President Roosevelt's proposal, and the plenipotentiaries probably meet at Washington, Baron Rosen representing Russia.

The announcement of the consent to appoint delegates has been issued both at St. Petersburg and Tokio.

Russia is willing to appoint representatives to hear the Japanese proposals when informed that Japan is nominating representatives for the same.

It is understood that the next step will be an arrangement for an armistice.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Japan and Russia's replies accepting President Roosevelt's proposal reached Washington last night. Both express gratification at the offer and goodwill.

It is known that France from the outset supported President Roosevelt's efforts and brought powerful influence to bear on her ally to accept the proposal.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Tsar has telegraphed to Admiral Rozhdestvensky heartily thanking him. It was, he says, "God's will not to give us success, but the country is proud of your courage and God will console us all."

THE RUSSIANS AT MANILA.

British Battleships in China Seas.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Americans have taken possession of the Russian warships at Manila, and will disarm and dismantle them, and the crews will be allowed on parole.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Admiral Enquist in his report to the Tsar constantly refers to the tactical advantages superior speed gave the Japanese. He does not add fresh details of the naval battle.

Reuter (Hongkong) confirms the news that all our battleships in the China Squadron have been ordered home.

THE ZEMSTVOS' RESOLUTION.

Sticking to their Guns

The St. Petersburg Municipality has adhered to the Zemstovist's resolution, and appointed delegates to accompany the deputation to the Tsar.

DEPARTURE OF KING ALFONSO.

A Colonelcy to King Edward.

King Alfonso left London to-day. His visit has been a great political and social success.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that King Edward had accepted the Colonelcy of a Spanish Regiment and that his Majesty would be invited to visit Spain.

THE GRAND PRIX.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix :—

Vinasseur	1
Clyde	2
Strozzi	3

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH DEFENCES OF INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The visit of M. Clemantal, the French Colonial Minister to Indo-China in September to study the question of the improvement of the defences in view of the changed situation in the Far East, has been abandoned and the Governor-General has been summoned to Paris to confer with the Government instead.

THE NORWEGIAN FLAG.

Coming Trouble.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Union flag was hauled down to-day, and the Norwegian flag hoisted at Fort Akershus, Christiana, amidst rapturous enthusiasm and the booming of guns.

Thirty-thousand people sang patriotic songs.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Braid has won the open Golf Championship at St. Andrews.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

Notts has beaten Oxford University by 87 runs at Oxford.

Yorkshire has beaten Cambridge University by an innings and 43 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Sussex has beaten Northampton by an innings and 31 runs.

The matches Australians vs. M. C. C. and Surrey vs. Gloucester were drawn.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage
Yorkshire	8	6	0	2	6	100·00
Lancashire	6	5	0	1	5	100·00
Surrey	7	5	0	2	5	100·00
Sussex	8	4	2	2	2	30·33
Notts	6	3	2	1	1	20·00
Gloucestershire	5	2	2	1	0	00·00
Leicestershire	6	2	2	2	0	00·00
Somerset	4	1	1	2	0	00·00
Middlesex	4	1	3	0	−2	−50·00
Essex	6	1	5	0	−4	−66·66
Kent	1	0	1	0	−1	−100·00
Warwickshire	6	0	2	4	−2	−100·00
Hampshire	5	0	2	3	−2	−100·00
Northamptonshire	4	0	2	2	−2	−100·00
Derbyshire	4	0	3	1	−3	−100·00
Worcestershire	4	0	3	1	−3	−100·00

Exclusive of the match Surrey vs. Lancashire abandoned without a ball having been bowled.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The finals were exceptionally well attended, Lord Kitchener being among others present. The weather was pleasant, but the ground was somewhat dusty. The Commander-in-Chief's Staff was "At Home." The Viceroy's band was in attendance. The teams were the XII Lancers; Captain Hobson, Major Crawley, Mr. Reynolds, Major Clifton Brown. The Commander-in-Chief's Staff—Captain Wylly, Colonel Hamilton, Captain Fitzerald and Captain Barnes; Umpires, General Clements, Colonel Turner. The Lancers won a fast and splendidly contested game by three goals, two subsidiaries to the Staff's two goals, one subsidiary.

TIBET EXPEDITION.

BATTA FOR TROOPS.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant to the troops and followers of the Tibet Mission escort of a gratuity on the same scale as was sanctioned in November last for those who took part in the Somaliland operations. The gratuity will be admissible to all those who served at or beyond the base at Silliguri between 23rd December 1903 and 23rd September 1904 both dates inclusive.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

LORD KITCHNER'S FUND.

A list, just published, of contributions to Lord Kitchener's Gurkha Fund gives the names of a large number of Gurkha officers who subscribed to the fund started in Nepal by the Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang. The total from Nepal was 4,242 rupees. Other big contributions are Rs. 2,116 through G. O. C. Secunderabad Division; Rs. 1,000, from Sir Edmond Elles, Rs. 1,491 from A.A.G. Rawalpindi Division, a further Rs. 2,000 from Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karachi Durbars, Rs. 1,797 from the Bangalore brigade, Rs. 1,000 from the 2nd Argyll and Highlanders and Rs. 3,000 from Jodpore Durbar. There are a very large number of handsome donations from various regiments and officers, the actual sum received by Lord Kitchener including some donations is approximately two and a quarter lakhs.

MORE SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

Two small earthquake shocks took place here last night and this morning after several days' quiescence.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Two more earthquake shocks, one of them somewhat prolonged, occurred here last night, and attracted more attention than most of their recent predecessors. This week's storm have driven nervous people, who have been sleeping in tents in the open, back into their houses. No damage however was done.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	63,781	8	6
In memory of the late Mr. Pestonji Nowroji Davar	10	0	0
Keshowdas Gocouldas	25	0	0
Staff of the Nizam's G. S. Railway's Audit office, Secunderabad	62	0	0
Total	63,878	8	6

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

An important legal point was disposed of yesterday, at the High Court, by Mr. Justice Bodilly. It was on an application for the grant of letters of administration with copy of the will annexed in the goods of W. H. Milne, to his duly constituted attorney of the sole executor, but the papers were returned to the attorney, who made the application on the ground that no affidavit as to identity of the person executing the power of attorney with the person named in the will as executor had been produced. His Lordship held that Section 85 of the Indian Evidence Act did not do away with the necessity of identification as to the person purporting to make a power of attorney being the person named therein, letters of administration were therefore refused.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

An important change has taken place in the monsoon outlook since publication of returns for past week; to-day's telegrams reporting that heavy rain has commenced on the West Coast of India; Mangalore having five inches, Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum four inches each and Bellary two inches. This looks at last like the bursting of the real monsoon.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The monsoon continues to make its influence felt upon the West Coast of India.

The following is to-day's official weather summary :—General rain has fallen on the South Burma Coast and the West Coast. Local rain in Assam, the West Himalayas, the Deccan and the interior districts of South India. Karwar and Mangalore report 2 inches, Port Blair, Tavoy and Mergara 1 1/2 inches; Moulmein, Rangoon, Silchar, Poona, Belgaum and Calicut 1 inch. Local rain is probable in Burma, Assam and the West of the Peninsula and is possible in East Bengal.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ANOTHER RECORD.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The earnings of Indian Railways, since the beginning of the current official year, have been keeping slightly ahead of those of the corresponding period of 1904, which was itself a record season. Returns to-day published for April and May show an advance of ten lakhs of rupees upon earnings in the same months last year, the improvement being chiefly due to better traffic upon (a) Bengal-Nagpur (b) G. I. P. (c) North-Western and (d) Rajputana-Malwa lines. The traffic on (a) the East Indian (b) Oudh and Rohilkhand (c) Bombay Baroda and (d) Indian Midland on the other hand is behind.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided that sulleetahs for packing, cooking utensils, which are now kept in charge of the Supply and Transport Corps for issue to troops, on ordinary marches as well as when going on Field Service, shall, in future, be maintained by the Corps' units in peace time.

No. 1 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, will be employed at once on the repair of the Simla-Kuln road.

The 110th Mahrattas, on arrival at Bombay from China, will be allowed to go at once on furlough, instead of going on to Bhuj. Any men, who do not avail themselves of the furlough, will be encamped at Poona until the end of the furlough season, when the Regiment will reassemble at Bhuj.

The 41st Dogras now sail from Bombay for China, on the 14th, instead of the 17th June.

The 61st Pioneers from Belgaum are to be employed on the Coonoor-Wellington railway extension.

Lieut. Monteath, Middlesex Regiment and Lieut. Nicholson, the Queen's, are posted to Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Major General Sir E. Locke Elliot Commanding Lucknow Division, is granted 3 months' leave out of India.

The following officers have been selected for employment with the Supply and Transport Corps and are posted to the commands as stated :—Lieuts. Timbrell 89th Punjabis and Campbell 59th Rifles to Eastern Command; Lieut N Christie, 104th Rifles, to the Western Command; Lieuts Carroll, 117th Mahrattas, and Lancaster, 25th Cavalry, to the Northern Command; Lieut Young, 98th Infantry, to the Secunderabad Division.

The concentration of troops for manœuvres south of Delhi will begin about the third week in November. There will, as previously stated, be a total force of between fifty and sixty thousand men.

The Gold Medal of the United Service Institution of India for 1905 has been awarded to Brevet-Major Cockerill, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. No Silver Medal was awarded. Officers wishing to propose a subject for the Gold Medal Prize Essay of 1906 are requested to send their suggestions early to the Secretary of the Institution.

The Native Infantry reliefs for 1905-6 will be issued within the next ten days,

No. 1 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, will be employed at once on the repair of the Simla-Kuln road. The 61st Pioneers from Belgaum are to be employed on the Coonoor-Wellington Railway Extension.

ARRIVALS June 10.

Lt-Col H F King, on leave, from Cannanore.
Lieut C R Brown 84th Punjabis, from leave from England.
Lieut L. Robinson, R F A on leave from Poona.
Lieut N Trouson, Leicester Regt, from leave, from England.
Lieut Scott, R F A on duty from Rawal Pindi.
Lieut K Barge, 17th Cavalry on leave from Bannu.
Lieut D H Davidson Seaforth Highls. on leave, from Nasirabad.
Lieut R Horn, Seaforth Highls. on leave from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES June 10.

Lt-Col King 19th Inft on leave to England.
Lieut L Robinson R F A on leave to England.
Lieut N Trouson, Leicester Regt from leave to Belgaum.
Capt J R Nuttall, 8th Gurkha Rifles, on leave to England.
Major General Henry, Comdg 7th Divn on leave to England.
Lt-Col R Moore, A V D on leave to England.
Lieut W Macrae R E on leave to England.
Major F de B Young 6th Cavalry on leave to England.
Captain J F Finnes, 53th Sikhs, on leave to England.
Capt R S C Battine, 21st Cavalry to England.
Capt J R B Brush, R I Fus, on duty to Khulanna.
Lieut A H Proctor, I M S on duty to Mian Mir.
Lieut A F Gilpin, Winchester Regt on duty to Gharial.
Capt J W Scott R F A on duty to England.
Lieut Barge 17th Cavalry on leave to England
Major Sherer, Lanc Regt on leave to England.
Capt Price, Royal Scotts on leave to England.
Lieut Carlton Roya Scotts on leave to England.
Lieut R Horn, Seaf High on leave to England.
Capt Davie R L Scotts on leave to England.

TRAINERS AND JOCKEYS,

BY

FREDERICK ADYE.

(Author of "Queen of the Moor," &c.).

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THE preparing of race-horses for their engagements, and the riding of them therein, have long been reduced to a fine art and a systematic science. There are indeed few professions which require more decided personal attributes than are imperatively demanded in either a successful trainer or a skilful jockey. Both are interesting callings in life, and both lucrative, that of a fashionable jockey most particularly so. Inasmuch as the horse must be prepared for his race before he is ridden in it, we will take the trainer first.

The public trainer is, of course, a comparatively modern development. In the early days of racing horses were trained privately, generally by the stud-grooms of their owners. Worthy men were these, faithful to their employers, and real lovers of their horses, whose temperaments and idiosyncrasies they studied with a perception and solicitude which would have done credit to an experienced and conscientious tutor of gilded youth. Admirable is a sketch of the old-fashioned trainer given in the Badminton book on Racing—"Rising early and early taking rest, save in the matter of polygamy he lived in the true patriarchal fashion, faring well, and ruling his lads, and often his whole household, with a rod of remarkably strong and pliant ash. Devoted to the animals under his care, a good judge of the raw material, and his own vet, his pharmacopœia and practice being alike of the heroic order. Often a devout and regular Churchgoer, his conversation was garnished with expletives of home manufacture which suggested rather than reached the profane. His literary acquirements and tastes were few and simple. He could read and write and knew enough of arithmatic to be able with assistance to keep accounts. His library consisted of a Bible, White's Farriery and the Racing Calendar; Bell's Life and a local paper sufficing him for periodical literature." Did space permit we would like to give the rest of the sketch. Just such a character portrayed to life was drawn for us years ago by John Mills in old Martin Round in "The Flyers of the Hunt" and "Life of a Racehorse."

A LIFE OF CONSTANT INTEREST.

Contrast such a man with the fashionable up-to-date trainer of to-day, with the hundred horses perhaps, or more, occupying palatial boxes about a huge quadrangle, with a modern mansion replete with every convenience for the trainer's own accommodation. Truly an important personage, inaccessible at times as a Cabinet Minister, and almost with as much responsibility on his shoulders. His office-work alone, unless he has clerical assistance, employs several hours of the day; while telegrams to and from owners, clerks of courses, and others, flow in and out as in some large commercial establishment. And this is pretty much what it is, the sport being in the these latter days almost lost sight of in the business enterprise. The qualities too which go to make the successful man of business are essential to the modern trainer. In addition to a consummate knowledge of equine matters, he needs ceaseless vigilance and acumen to protect his own and his employers' interests from the machinations of a huge army of Turfites determined, if it can, to divert a share of the profits of such an enterprise into its own pockets; and not generally very scrupulous as to how this is done. Constant tact and courtesy too are required in dealing with owners, jockeys, race meeting officials, and the large retinue of employees upon whose loyal co-operation and fidelity the success of the stable so largely depends. It will readily, be seen therefore that the position of a public trainer is no sinecure. Nor is that of a private one. The caprice of owners is notorious; horses are uncertain animals to deal with; and it frequently happens that an owner takes it into his head that a trainer is not doing justice to his and removes them at short notice. The small provincial trainer too has similar disappointments to endure; for whenever he gets a good horse it is most likely sold after winning a race or two, and sent to one of the more fashionable stables. Yet to one fond of horses (and no one, we imagine, would, or could, be a trainer who was not so) what a life of constant and varied interest it must be! The early work with a good hack under one in the fresh, sweet morning air on breezy down or fragrant heath; the glow of honest pride as the string of lustrous beauties canter past with sweeping stride; the moments of supreme triumph when he presses through the cheering crowd to lead his winner in, all afford compensation for an anxious and arduous calling, and make the trainer's life one worth living.

TRAINING METHODS AND THEIR RESULTS.

The difference in system pursued by one trainer and another is not so very great; though they may be broadly divided between the lenient and severe; those who love to send their horses to the post fine-drawn and light, and those who prefer to have them as big as may be consistent with anything like condition. The old school, as a rule, preferred the former, though Robson, the "Emperor of Trainers," as he has been called, practised the more modern system as long ago as the early part of the last century. He trained at Lewes and Newmarket; no fewer than seven Derby winners, including the redoubtable Waxy and his two famous sons, Whalebone and Whisker, hailing from his stable. Those were the days of eight-mile sweating gallops, when generally it was deemed almost impossible that a horse could be over-trained. Now we believe he often was, though doubtless the thorough bred horse, before he was so forced and pampered, was a far stouter animal than he is now. Two-year-olds certainly could not stand such treatment, nor is it necessary for the short sprints of five or six furlongs which constitute the majority of events at most meetings: on the contrary it would be positively prejudicial, as tending to diminish the fire and vigour so essential to quick starting and supreme exertion for a short space of time. Exponents of the severe or sweating system were the two Chifneys, Samuel and William, and old John Day, of Danebury, and his two sons, of the more lenient regime Robson, James Edwards, and the Dawson: while the famous John Scott, of Whitewall, known for his supreme skill in bringing horses fit to the post as the "Wizard of the North," seems to have adopted either method as occasion required. And this doubtless is the best system, which does not insist upon treating all alike; but exercises a wise discrimination, recognising the fact that horses differ, as men do, in physique, temperament, and constitution, and therefore, to obtain the best results must be treated accordingly. Of more modern trainers the names of Anson Jennings, Alec. Taylor, Peck, Porter, Marsh, Greater, Darling, and many others, will occur to our readers as those of whose systems of training—to which ever side, the "lenient" or "severe" they may the more incline—show they must be right by the indisputable evidence of success. The fascination of the calling has of late years drawn several gentlemen into the profession of trainer, some of whom seem quite able to hold their own against professional talent.

LITTLE MEN WITH LARGE INCOMES.

But if we note a marked difference between the condition of the old-fashioned trainer and the new, what shall be said of the up-to-date jockey? The luxury and grandeur of some of these young gentlemen would have fairly taken away the breath of their predecessors in the pigskin. The old jockey was a superior sort of groom or stable boy: the new one, without being in the least a better rider, earns the income of an operatic star. And the reason, of course, is the same in each instance, that the physical gifts required are of extreme rarity. For every jockey earning this large income there are no doubt a considerable number of young men who could with the same training ride the same weight; but who, either through deficiency of nerve or judgment, or else through the lack of enterprise or opportunity, have to be content with the small wage which an inexorable economic law assigns to the much undersized who have to compete in the wide field of physical labour. The marvel is that every light-weight lad in the land does not strain every nerve to gain an entrance to so lucrative and attractive a profession. But many qualities besides an exceptionally small amount of adipose tissue are required to make a good jockey; and with the number of horses now running the few who possess these qualities are naturally much in request. This competition for their service has led to the system of retaining fees. A crack jockey will have perhaps as many as three masters (most have two) each paying him an annual "retainer" for first, second, or third claim upon him. The actual riding fees therefore form but a small portion of a celebrated jockey's earnings; though these are handsome enough, five pounds for a winning and three for a losing mount. These fees, by the way, are collected for him by the Jockey Club, so he has no bad debts. But besides his retaining and riding fees he expects, and usually gets, a present for winning a big race.

Admiral Rous and certain other members of the Jockey Club, used to protest with considerable vigour against the extravagance of these latter-day tips; contending, and with much reason, that they demoralised the recipients. Most munificent have been some of these presents to successful jockeys. The late Lord Falmouth is reported to have given Fred Archer £1000 for winning his first Derby on Silvio: while it was said that Sir Joseph Hawley having won what some would consider a fair fortune on a certain race, presented his jockey, Wells, with the whole of the stakes. Custance is amusing where he describes Mr. Merry presenting him with £100 for his successful ride on Thormanby in the Derby of 186), and a gentleman present remarking that he hoped it would not turn his head. In these days, Custance observes very truly, "it would be more likely to make a jockey turn up his nose."

The modern jockey has become, therefore, a very grand gentleman indeed, often with his well appointed house, billiard room, valet, stud of hunters, and so on. Custance also mentions a once rather famous light-weight jockey whose indignation knew no bounds when on one terrible occasion, while refreshing after hunting at a wayside inn, he was actually taken for a gentleman's servant!

SOME GREAT HORSEMEN.

Race-riding we may take to be a finite art. At least it would be a bold man who would aver that the best of our modern jockeys either has, or could be, expected to show himself in any way the superior of the best of former days. Such past masters of the art as Frank Buckle, Sam Chifney, Nat Flatman Job Marson, Frank Butler, and James Robinson, may possibly have been equalled by such consummate horsemen as George Fordham, Tom Cannon, Fred Archer, Aldcroft, Snowden and French, but we unhesitatingly aver that they have not been excelled by any of these, because we do not believe it possible.

"Primus inter pares" (no more than that) Buckle was perhaps the most famous of the ancients. He began riding in 1783 when a tiny boy, scaling with his saddle a pound under four stone! How such a mannikin could bestride and control a full-sized horse appears a marvel. He had a long and most successful career, and in his 65th year could still ride under 8 stone. Those were the days of long distance races and of the art of waiting. Buckle and his equally famous contemporary, Sam Chifney, were the foremost exponents of their time. It was to Butler, however, that the Yorkshire tyke complained that his "foin finishes" were calculated to shorten a man's life. Buckle won the Derby five times (the same number as Fred Archer) the Oaks seven times, the Leger twice, and all the best races at Newmarket besides.

Of modern jockeys George Fordham and Fred Archer would be deemed the best, and which was the better of the two it might be hard to say. Fordham probably for knowledge of pace and judgment in timing a finish, Archer for dash and nerve. The latter was the idol of the public, a large section of which were content to follow Archer's mounts. My own fancy was for Tom Cannon, who had perhaps a finer seat, and hands as good as either's; while no more courageous and resolute rider than Custance, or more finished and reliable horseman than Chaloner and Johnny Osborne, ever had a leg-up on a race-horse. But space forbids mention of many to whose exploits in the saddle we should like to refer. A great sensation was caused a few years since by certain exponents of the American school of riding, whose successes sufficed to alter the style of British jockeys. This is very ugly, and I so far question its actual superiority that I should prefer to see future jockeys forming their style of riding upon such models as Frank Buckle and Tom Cannon, rather than imitating more or less clumsily the Tod Sloans and Rieffs of recent years.

Next Week:

"THE SPORTSMAN," BY E. H. COOPER.

ARE MOTORS OR HORSES SAFER.

The editor of the "Car" has started an interesting correspondence on the question whether motors are safer than horses for travel.

The following summaries show some records claimed by motorist in the way of avoiding accidents :—

130 000 Miles.—One collision with unlighted cart; one collision with cart carelessly driven; two serious side slips: one dog and one cat killed unavoidably No accident of any kind in the last three years.

10 000 miles.—No accident of any kind.

45,000 miles.—One little girl badly bruised through rushing into side of car when it was almost stationary: one fowl killed.

12,000 miles.—A one-legged pheasant killed.

One car covered 13 000 miles in nine years. It is computed that a driver of horses employed every day could not cover that distance in forty years

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE OVER BRIDGES.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 30th May :—

5. Resumed consideration, with reference to Item 7 of the Board's proceedings dated the 23rd May 1905, of memorandum by the Chairman on memorandum from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, No. 5025-W., dated 25th April 1905, forwarding an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,26,431, for the construction of an Overbridge north of Charni Road station in connection with the Board's Scheme No. III, together with plans showing the Bridge Sections, &c., designed as required by the Improvement Trust, and asking for the early approval of the Board to the same.

The Chairman having proposed that the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, should be informed that the design for the Overbridge meets the requirements of the Trust, Dr. Viegas proposed the following amendment :—

"That the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, be requested to state whether the design could be so modified as to be suitable for the site at the Chowpatty Level-Crossing."

The amendment was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Mr. Cuffe then proposed the following amendment :—

"That consideration be deferred pending receipt of a reply from Government to letter No. 3235 of the 19th May 1905, in connection with Trustees' Resolution No. 110 of the 16th idem.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

Dr. Viegas then proposed the following further amendment :—

That the memorandum of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry., No. 5025 W. of the 25th April 1905, be recorded.

2. That Government be informed that the Board are of opinion that an Overbridge over the existing Chowpatty Level-Crossing would meet public convenience very much better than one over the Board's Street in connect on with their Street Scheme No. III.

The Chairman ruled the second paragraph of the amendment out of order.

Para. 1 of the amendment having been put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's original proposition having then been put to the vote was carried.

Dr. Viegas having demanded a poll the result was as follows :—For, The Chairman, Brig-Genl Greefield, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Wathen. Against: Mr. Brown, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. Cudell. 4 to 4 was accordingly resolved in—

Resolution.—The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Ry., should be informed that the design for the Overbridge meets the requirements of the Trust.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 302 of 1905 on the following correspondence regarding the resumption of land for a proposed Overbridge south of the Marine Lines Station :—

(a) Letter from the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., No. W.-3786 of the 20th March 1905, forwarding copy of his letter to the Municipal Commissioner and plan No. 19302 showing the land required on each side of the Railway fence south of the Marine Lines Railway Station in connection with the construction of the Overbridge, and asking that the land necessary for putting in the foundations, which vests in the Trust may be made over as soon as possible, as Government are very anxious that the work of construction be undertaken at an early date.

(b) Letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 2404, dated the 14th April 1905, forwarding letter No. W-3786 dated the 20th March 1905, from the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., and enquiring whether it is the intention of Government to resume the areas in question under Section 60 (7) of the Act, as it does not appear that the Board has any power to make over the land direct to the Railway Co.

(c) Letter to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., No. 2930, dated the 9th May 1905, stating that as it is for Government to resume any land which may be required for a public purpose they have been informed of the request made by him and asked whether they propose to resume the land accordingly, and adding that the Trust has no power to make over vested lands to the Railway direct.

(d) Letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. E-593, dated the 17th April 1905, stating that the correspondence on the subject herein has been transferred to the General Department (through the Railway Department) for consideration and orders.

(e) Letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department No. 2313, dated the 12th May 1905, stating that so much of the land required for the Marine Lines Overbridge as may be vested in the Trust will be formally resumed by Government under Section 60 (7) of Act IV of 1898 when the design of the bridge is finally approved.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

SOME TELLING FIGURES.

THE LINE WHICH IS PROPOSED TO BE ABANDONED.

THE table given below tells its own tale :—

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 1904.

	Number.	Amount.
Local and Suburban Traffic excluding season tickets	3,215,651	Rs. 2,11,511
Season tickets between Bandra and Colaba and intermediate stations at 50 journeys a month	2,387,970	Rs. 1,33,536
Season tickets between Colaba and places beyond Bandra up to Virar at 50 journeys a month	911,100	Rs. 57,142
Workmen's tickets between Colaba and Bandra and intermediate stations at 53 journeys a month	180,352	Rs. 3,558
Total	67,705,051	Rs. 4,25,033

In a year the passengers total 15,410,102 and the amount they pay for accommodation Rs. 8,52,066. And it is gravely asked that between forty-two and forty-three thousand people every day, Sundays and holidays included, shall be put to the serious inconvenience of changing from tram to train at Grant-road Station or stopping there altogether.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. D. McCay, I. M. S., is appointed Professor of Physiology, Calcutta Medical College, and Major F. P. Maynard, I. M. S., officiates as Professor, Opthalmic Surgery, vice Lieut.-Colonel Lowtas granted six months' leave.

Justice Pargiter, of the Calcutta High Court, has one month's leave from 1st August.

The order of his Majesty in Council, dated 20th March last, relating the procedure in appeals from India is republished.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Wilson is confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O'Byrne, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, has one year's leave.

Mr. King, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, has three months' leave, Pandit B. S. Misra to officiate.

Major J. Bourke, I. M. S., is posted as Deputy Assay Master to Calcutta.

Revised rules regarding postal insurance are published reducing, with effect from 1st July, the rates for articles insured for transmission by both inland and foreign post. The new rates are one anna for each fifty rupees insured by inland post and three annas for each five pounds insured by post to Post Union Countries.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Captain Barnardiston, R. E. Executive Engineer, has two years' leave.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a two foot six inch railway from Gondia, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Chanda with a branch from Pauni to Nagpur as part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

RAMIE THE SAVIOUR OF FLAX AND THE SUPPORT OF COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the past number of years flax spinners have been labouring under the disadvantages of dear and dirty flax crops from Russia, where the largest proportion of the fibre used in Scotland comes from, with the exception of the period of the South Afrian war, when the demand from our Government for material for tents and covers was very great, and when the question of price was not the most important factor, but quick delivery, the past number of years have been very poor years for those engaged in this industry Year after year the crop gets poorer in quality, the old fashioned method of retting the straw from the flax gets less attention in the hurry of the peasants to get their crop into the market and realised, or the crop is so late that a great part of it, either in the process of drying or retting, is caught by the snow, and does not therefore come to market until the following spring, or a backward season makes the flax late in being pulled, and the water in which the flax is retted is too cold to do so properly or the seed is too poor in quality to produce good clean flax. We have also to consider the old fashioned methods of cultivation employed by the peasants. The chronic state of poverty which is the rule rather than the exception, hinders them from properly manuring the land to produce better crops, so year by year the ground gets more unfruitful by reason of their inability to follow proper methods of cultivation.

Such are only a few of the disadvantages under which flax spinners have to labour. First of all a small crop means dear prices. Then when the flax is bought and delivered, under the usual guarantee, "fair average quality of the season's shipments," the spinners second trouble begins, it generally, or at least within the past few years, has been found that the flax is poor in quality, very indifferently cleaned, and altogether very wasteful in working and dearer than the spinner anticipated when he is perhaps under obligation to deliver his yarn or cloth up to a certain standard of quality for a given price. What a spinner could formerly rely upon in his calculations for spinning wastes in spinning Flax Line—are now exceeded by at least 4 per cent. The tow from such flax is naturally very wasteful to spin, and even after spinning it into tow yarn, besides being poor in quality, the waste which formerly averaged 25 per cent. in many cases is now nearer 40 per cent.

With the present war in which Russia is engaged, and the no less serious internal trouble, the prospects of flax from Russia being better for 1905 crop cannot possibly be expected, but rather the reverse. What with the signs of serious revolution at no distant date, the large levies of reserves called up to fight for their country throughout all the provinces, the already ominous cry of poor flax seed presently being sown, all these have their own direct bearing on the flax question and makes the outlook for 1906 far from being pleasant to contemplate.

If Ramie were cultivated to such an extent that it could be imported to this country in hundreds of tons, then the long suffering Flax spinners would welcome it and see in it their salvation, and then no longer would be heard the wail of those who now speak of Flax manufacture as a decadent industry, but with the coming of Ramie, a new era with additional industries following in its train, and the prospect of prosperity.

Never has the textile world had an opportunity offered like the present. Cotton suffers periodically from causes brought about by unscrupulous gamblers whose tactics are fostered by our forefathers short-sightedness in not encouraging Cotton growing in our own Colonies. Even now fully 80 per cent. of the cotton production is in one nation's hand, then the competition of France, Germany and America as Cotton manufacturers together with the world's increasing population requiring Cotton faster than it can be produced. All this plays into the hands of Cotton gamblers and so, we are periodically squeezed. Yet here again Ramie can play the part of rescuer. The British Association brought out fully the enormous hardships and losses our Cotton operatives sustained. The Chairman admitted 15 millions per annum loss, to say nothing of the fearful misery to the starving operatives. Mr. Balfour pointed out these evils were only to be avoided by a substitute. He illustrated his argument by corn. It was difficult, he said, to corner wheat as there were substitutes such as barley, rice, maize, oats and the like which when wheat reached an abnormal price were ready to take its place. This substitute for Cotton is at hand in Ramie, the short noils, a by-product, are even better than cotton and could be utilised by the Cotton spinners in case of shortage.

The Cotton Association is doing good work in fostering Cotton growing in our Colonies and it would do well to encourage Ramie as well. It grows where Cotton grows and where it does not it has a much larger field. There is an enormous opening for Ramie, and our sugar and indigo planters, to say nothing of tea which has reached over production, would find enormous profits in Ramie. A Report I prepared for the Government, evidence obtained from Chambers of Commerce, Technical Schools, Professors, Manufacturers, Brokers, Spinners, Weavers and others, may be summed up as: "There can be no two opinions as to the merits of this wonderful fibre; it could and would be used in vast quantities if regular supplies can be assured at fair and reasonable prices."

It follows, therefore, Ramie must be a boon to all the textile trade, and as the world's population increases faster than clothing material is grown or produced, it will prove an all-round blessing to mankind. The Germans and French are alive to its possibilities and even coquetting with our colonies for supplies to find their way to foreign looms. It undoubtedly is an opportunity for Colonial enterprises, ours should be a self-contained Empire. There is nothing required for our consumption, use, or manufacture, our Empire cannot produce; why depend on foreigners for our supplies? Enquire within for everything and what is more, see we get it, should be our motto. Here's an article clothing for our people, we could supply the world. Wake up John Bull. Ramie is knocking at the door, admit it to the economy of our Empire and add vast wealth to our Manufactures and Agriculture, to say nothing of the boon, blessing and benefits to our people. Floreat Ramie.

D EDWARDS RADCLYFFE.

Staines.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs, ROVERS.

Long before the team took the field it was generally anticipated that a good contest would be witnessed, on Saturday afternoon, when the local Gymkhana met the Rovers in connection with the League matches. The Military element did not muster as strong as they did when a military team was playing, but notwithstanding there was a fairly good gathering of Civilians and a small sprinkling of soldiers. Hostilities commenced in favour of the Gymkhana and they had the better of the game almost throughout the first half. A quarter of an hour after the start they succeed in notching the first goal of the evening and nothing of note occurred till the half time whistle was sounded. The second half, however, opened in favour of the Rovers, who, within ten minutes of the resumption succeeded in equalizing matters and a few minutes later added to their score, and the match soon after ended with the following result :—

Rovers.....2 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana.....1 Goal.

The game to-morrow will be between the Government Telegraph and the Bombay Gymkhana.

MILLOWNERS AND BUILDING RULES.

THE Bombay Millowners' Association, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legislative Department :—

Sir,—1. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have had under consideration the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, which is now before the Legislature, and under their instructions, I have the honour to submit the following remarks, and to express the hope that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to give due consideration to the views of this Association when the Bill comes under discussion :—

2. In the Statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill, the following passage occurs :—

Section 3.—"That it is also a matter of the first importance and urgency to make the provisions regarding the erection of buildings, the execution of works described in section 342 of the Act, and the supervision over both considerably more efficient, is a fact to which the late Sitaram Building disaster has imperatively called attention.

3. I am respectfully to submit that the Committee are informed that the Sitaram Building disaster, to which reference is here made, was caused by the temporary stacking on a terrace floor of a great number of Shahabad paving stones, and, if this were so then nothing in any Act would prevent stacking of that character being done.

4. While the Committee of my Association fully appreciate the spirit, which has prompted Government to amend the Act, I am directed to point out that the new provisions will throw upon the Executive of the Bombay Municipality an amount of detailed supervision of a most onerous and responsible character. It is notorious that even as the Executive is situated at present, it is overworked, and the new provisions, it is feared, will make it impossible for it to carry them out with tolerable efficiency. It is a reasonable presumption that the work of the Engineering Department will further fall into arrears, causing considerably more inconvenience and annoyance to the public than at present; and my Committee would suggest that there should be a division of labour similar to that of the Health Department.

5. With regard to the provisions of the Bill itself, I am to make the following observations :—

Section 19.—For section 241 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"241. No person shall construct a cesspool—

(a) beneath any part of any building or within twenty feet of any lake, tank, reservoir stream spring or well;

(b) upon any site or in any position which has not been approved in writing by the Commissioner."

6. I am to submit that it often happens that Mill latrines with their cesspools are built near Mill tanks. The Bill proposes that no cesspool shall be constructed within 20 feet of a tank. So far as Mill tanks are concerned, this amendment is in the opinion of the, Association, unnecessary, as it is apparently not intended to apply its provisions to Mill tanks, the water of which is not used for drinking purposes.

Section 23.—For section 247 and 248 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"246A. (1) It shall not be lawful to construct any water-closet or privy for any premises except with the written permission of the Commissioner and in accordance with such terms as he may prescribe."

7. Clause 23 will give to the Commissioner drastic powers to deal with water-closets and privies. The present regulations prescribe that around every privy there shall be a three feet air space open to the sky, and in a Municipal Memorandum No. 1025 of 25th April 1900 signed by Mr. Murzban, the then Executive Engineer of the Municipality, the Commissioner has extended that provision, about a three feet air space around a privy, to water-closets. Obviously the same regulation which might properly apply to a privy might not so properly apply to a water-closet and the three feet regulation has been, and is, an infinite source of trouble to every one connected with the design of buildings in Bombay. Such a regulation, so far as water-closets are concerned, is, so far as the Committee can gather, without precedent, and has, they understand, been condemned as unnecessary by every Architect in the City. If clause 23 stands, the powers of the Commissioner will be absolute, and the Association would suggest that this clause should be amended by providing an appeal to the Standing Committee.

Section 24.—After section 249 of the said Act the following Section shall be inserted, namely :—

"249A. Where the Commissioner is of opinion that any privy is likely, by reason of its not being sufficiently detached from any building to cause injury to the health of any person occupying such building, the Commissioner may, by written notice, require, the owner or occupier of the premises in or on which such privy is situate either—

(a) to so close up such privy as to prevent any person using the same, and to provide in lieu thereof such water-closet or privy accommodation or such urinal accommodation as the Commissioner may prescribe, or

(b) to provide between the said privy and any portion of the said building such air space open to the sky, and situate entirely within the limits of the said premises as the Commissioner may prescribe."

8. Under the present Bombay Building Regulations, as just stated, it is permissible to build, and use, privies so long as a three feet space, open to the sky is left around them. The Bill (see paragraph 24) seeks to give the Commissioner power to close all privies, which he considers objectionable, and to call upon the property owner to provide between the privy and the building such a space, open to the sky, as he, the Commissioner may prescribe. The extent of the air space should be defined; in the case of a factory privy ten feet is ample, and this should be fixed. Speaking generally, experience has shown that a three feet air space is sufficient for residences, and this should also be defined.

Section 31.—After section 259 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"259A. (1) No person shall permit any work described in this chapter to be executed except by or through the agency of a licensed plumber.

"(2) Every person who permits any such work to be executed by or through the agency of any licensed plumber shall, when so required; furnish to the Commissioner the name of such plumber.

"(3) Every person who executes or causes or to be executed any such work shall within one month after completion thereof and before permitting the same of any portion thereof to be filled in or covered over, deliver of send or cause to be delivered or sent to the Commissioner at his office, notice in writing of the completion of such work accompanied by a certificate in the form of schedule S signed by the licensed plumber, by whom or through whose agency the same has been executed, who is hereby required to give and sign such certificate, showing that the same has been executed and completed to his satisfaction, and shall give to the Commissioner all necessary facilities for the inspection of such works :

provided that—

(a) such inspection shall be made within fourteen days from the date of receipt of the notice of completion and

(b) the Commissioner may, within fourteen days, after such inspection by written intimation addressed to the person from whom the notice of completion was received and delivered at his address as stated in such notice, or in the absence of such address, affixed to a conspicuous part of the premises in which such work, has been executed—

(i) give permission for the filling in or covering over of such work or

(ii) require that before such work is filled in or covered over it shall be amended to the satisfaction of the Commissioner in any particular in respect of which it is not in accord with a requisition previously made by the Commissioner or contravenes some provision of this Act or of the by-laws under this Act.

"(4) No person shall permit any such work to be used as a drain or part of a drain until—

(a) the permission referred to in proviso (b) to sub-section (3) has been received or

(b) the Commissioner has failed for twenty-eight days after receipt of the notice of completion to intimate as aforesaid his refusal of permission for the filling in or covering over of such work."

9. The Bill (see paragraph 31) sets out that all drainage work shall be done by a Licensed Plumber; that the name of the plumber should, if called for, be given to the Commissioner, and that before the work is covered in the Commissioner should have an opportunity of inspecting it. There is nothing objectionable in these requirements, and they are in accordance with the law as it exists; but the Commissioner, under the Bill, will be entitled to keep drains awaiting his inspection uncovered for a fortnight after they are completed. This the Committee consider, will be a great inconvenience and a week should be and is in their opinion, sufficient. Further, an overworked Executive staff, who will be called upon to inspect all sorts of open drains in different part of the City, may, when the period of notice is expiring take advantage of clause (ii) (see paragraph 31) to obtain further time by stating that, in some particular a drain contravenes the Act. This might go on for a considerable period, and a drain might be kept open at great inconvenience. The Commissioner should, of course, have an opportunity of examining all drains, but, on their completion and on the expiration of a week's notice from their completion—unless the Commissioner expressly forbids it—the drains should be covered in. Should the Commissioner forbid the covering in, he should then be asked to give his reasons, in detail; and, upon the work being rectified, it should be covered in forthwith.

Section 34.—"In section 279, sub-section (1) of the said Act, the words 'with the section of the Standing Committee' are hereby repealed."

10. The Bill (see paragraph 34) expressly withdraws the Standing Committee's powers so far as they relate to their interference with the discretion of the Commissioner in cutting off Municipal water. This is objectionable and the Committee are of opinion that the power of the Standing Committee should remain.

Section 42.—After clause (a) of section 347, sub-section (1) of the said Act, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(aa) until he has given notice to the Municipal Executive Engineer of the proposed date of commencement and of the name and address of the person to be employed under section 344A, sub-section (1). Where the commencement does not take place within four clear days of the date so notified, the notice shall be deemed not to have been given."

11. The Executive Engineer under the Bill (see paragraph 42) will have to be supplied with (1) the date of the commencement of the work, and (2) the name of the person who will supervise its execution. As regards 2, this is not unreasonable, but it is further set out (in reference to 1) that if the commencemnt of the work does not take place within four clear days of the notified date, the notice shall be deemed not to have been given. This will be a source of irritation and misunderstanding between the public and the Municipal Executive. The meaning of "commencement" is not given, and it is a word of an indefinite character. In a new building on a vacant site "commencement" might imply the lining out of the walls, or it might imply the first stroke of the "parla." In the erection of a new building, on a site already built on, "commencement" might mean the removal of a tile of the old building, or the first stroke of the house breaker's crow-bar. This provision about beginning work within four days from a certain date is unnecessary and impracticable. As matters stand, the Municipal Executive demand, and receive, notice when the foundation trenches of a new building are ready, and after their inspection, which should take place within two days of the notice, the work goes on. This is a simple and effective procedure which should not be disturbed. The same procedure should apply to alterations or additions to an old building, and "commencement" in this case should mean the beginning of the additional or new work.

Section 44.—After section 349 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"349A. (1) Except with the written permission of the Commissioner, no building shall be erected or raised to a greater height than seventy feet as measured from the level of the centre of the street in front,—

(a) in the case of a gable-roof, up to the tie-beam of the roof, and

(b) in the case of a flat roof, up to the surface of the roof.

(2) In the case of gable-roof, the roof above that height shall rise at an angle of not more than forty-five degrees,

(3) In the case of a flat roof, a parapet of not more than three feet in height may be constructed above the maximum height specified in sub section (1).

(4) Provided that—

(a) no portion of a building situated at the side of a street shall intersect any of a series of imaginary lines drawn across the street at an angle of forty-five degrees with the plane of the ground, such lines being drawn from the street alignment on the side of the street which is the more remote from the building in question, at the level of the pavement or of the centre of the street. Where the building is situated so as to abut upon more than one street, the height of the building shall be regulated by the wider of such streets so far as it will abut or abuts upon such wider streets, and also so far as it will abut or abuts—upon the narrow of such streets to a distance of forty feet from such wider street; and

(b) in the case of any building which is re-erected in a street in existence on the day of 1905, which is less than twenty-five feet wide the angle at which the lines referred to in proviso (a) are to be drawn shall be fifty-six and one-half degree instead of forty-five degrees.

(2) Nothing in proviso (b) to sub-section (1) shall authorize the re-erection of any building so as to make it higher than any building which, on the day of 1905, is standing on the same site.

12. Paragraph 44 deals with the height of buildings. The Committee would respectfully suggest that when a building stands at the junction of two streets its height should be, as at present, regulated by the wider of the two streets. An arbitrary distance of forty feet from the wider street (see paragraph 4a) will lead to unnecessary hardships, and it seems to the Association that a house at the junction of two streets would be better ventilated than a house not so situated.

Section 44.—"349 B. No frame-building shall be erected or raised to a greater height than twenty feet from its plinth-level."

13. The Bill (see paragraph 44) seeks to forbid the erection of frame buildings of a greater height than twenty feet. This is inexplicable. Frame buildings are indigenous and safer in a monsoon burst than more pretentious structures. The retention of this paragraph will create consternation in Bombay, and it should, the Committee submit, be withdrawn. Apparently this condemnation of frame buildings arises from the fact that some of the teak posts and beams used in their construction decay. It is true that the ends of those teak posts and beams which are at times wet and at other times dry, do decay, but apart from this many of the frame buildings of Bombay, which probably constitute the majority of the older structures, are in excellent condition. The Association would suggest that the construction of frame buildings should be allowed as under the present regulations, but that no water taps or nahanis should be permitted to be placed in any frame building so as to be near a wooden post or beam.

13. In submitting the above views, I am to beg, on behalf of the Association, that when the By-laws under the Municipal Act come up for amendment, Government may be pleased to give the Committee of the Association an opportunity of expressing their views thereon before they are finally adopted.—I have etc.,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE special reports on the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 27th May, show no material change in the agricultural situation :—

Ahmedabad.—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. The condition of people and cattle is fair. The test work in Dholka taluka was closed during the week. Price of bajri varied from 18 lbs. at Gogho to 32 lbs. at Modasa and of jowari from 27 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 31 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Standing crops in good condition. Irrigated jowari being harvested in parts of Matar and Anand talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Nadiad, Anand, Thasra and Borsad talukas. Importation of fodder continues in Nadiad taluka. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar, Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour available in parts of the district. People are in good condition and further relief measures will not be needed, provided the monsoon is timely. There is no wandering or emaciation and private charity is still active in towns. Price of barji 27 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Condition of people good. No cause for anxiety. No great demand for State employment.

Broach.—Irrigated crops in fair condition in parts of Jambusar taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle in fair condition. The scarcity of fodder is being met by grass imported by Government agency. Supply of water sufficient except in some villages of Ankleswar, Amod Jambusar and Vagra talukas, where measures for its improvement are in progress. Prices of food-grains stationary except a slight rise in the price of jowari at Jambusar. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present.

An allotment of Rs. 9,100 was sanctioned for the improvement of the water-supply in the Bijapur district, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kaira for expenditure on gratuitous relief.

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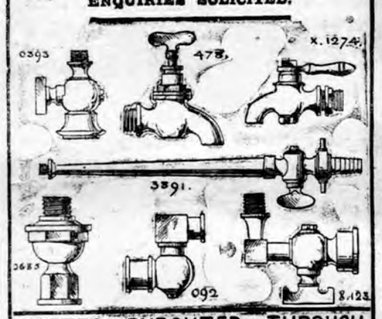

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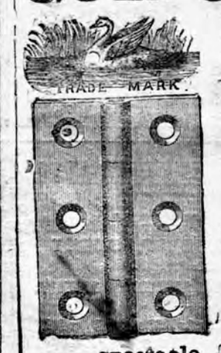

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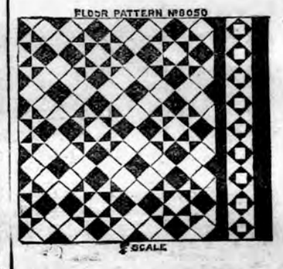

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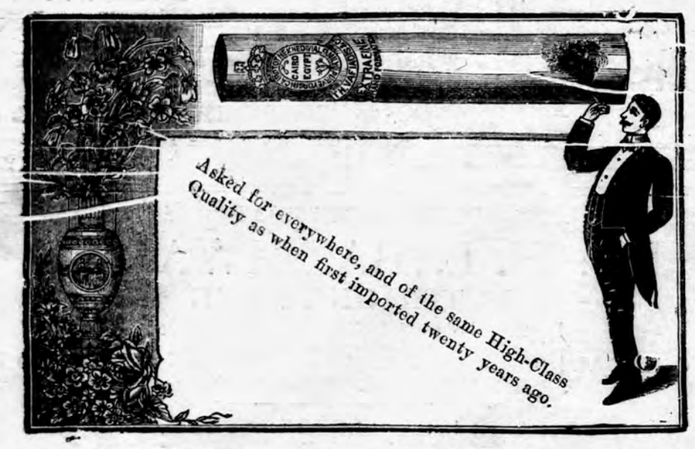

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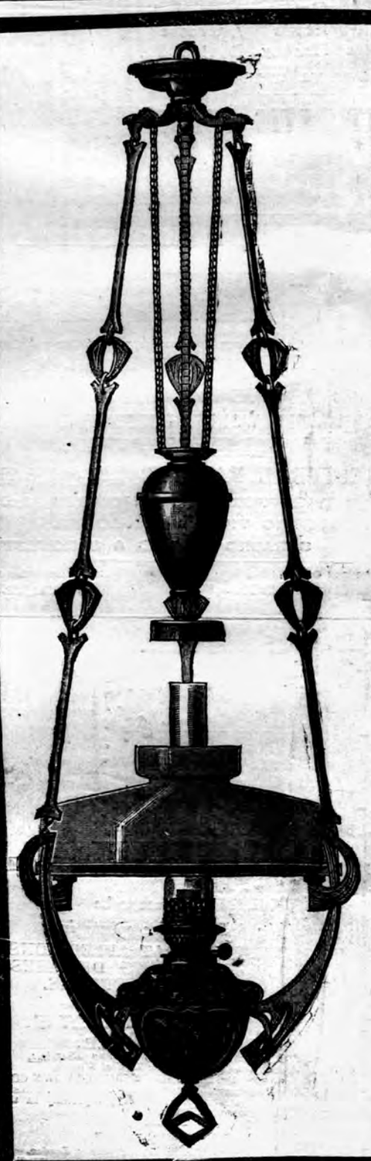

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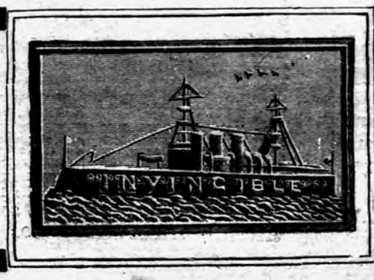

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